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RN No 3

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 757)

Name of Candidate	AJAY JAIN		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	16475
Center	Delhi	Date	24/09/16

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Trace the evolution of cave architecture in India with special reference to their design, nature and wall paintings.
भारत में गुफा वास्तुकला के विकास का उसके डिजाइन, प्रकृति एवं भित्ति चित्रों के विशेष संदर्भ में विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Cave are the form of first human habitation, then used by Jain, Buddhist and Ajivika sect's monks and today in the form of tourist places or some habitation in mountain area.

Brimbetka Cave architecture

→ monolithic
→ Small doors
→ No outer decoration
→ Natural colour used in wall paintings
→ Hunting and gathering scenes were depicted

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Barabar cave of Ajivika sect

- Non - monolithic
- Big - gates
- Outer decoration
- Used as chaityа and vihar
- Big mural and fresco could be found

~~Cave Architecture of mahabalipuram~~

Ajanta, Ellora and Elephanta cave

- Two - three storey caves
- Could be monolithic
- Paintings were Mural and fresco
- No outer - decoration

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Cave Architecture of Mahabalipuram

- The temple made by ~~chol~~ Pallava kings
- Highly decorated and paintings depicts the ~~present~~ contemporary socio economic condition

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2. With the help of examples, explain how Folk Paintings as an art form represent an array of human beliefs and cultural diversity.
विभिन्न उदाहरणों की सहायता से व्याख्या कीजिए कि कला के एक प्रारूप के तौर पर लोक चित्रकलाएँ कैसे मानवीय विश्वासों एवं सांस्कृतिक विविधता के एक प्रभावशाली प्रदर्शन को निरुपित करती हैं।

Folk paintings are the paintings done by local artists and it reflects the human beliefs and cultural diversity of a region.

For example.

Madhubani painting of Magadh shows the love for nature ~~dea~~ and animals specially birds

Pahari Painting - shows the depiction of Nature in a vibrant form

Rajput Painting like Bani Thani shows the dress code and ~~a~~ ornament diversity of Rajasthan area

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Thangka painting of Buddhism shows the belief in black magic and other forms of superstition

Bengal school of Painting

- Belief in Indian Nationalism and culture (Bharat mata painting)
- Revival of tradition

Raja Ravi Verma - Progressive, sarcastic paintings

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3. "The response to the Partition of Bengal was not a mere expression of Bengali sub-nationalism, but a resistance that carried in it the seeds of a coherent nationalist struggle for India's independence." Examine.
"बंगाल के विभाजन पर हुई अनुक्रिया केवल बंगाली उप-राष्ट्रीयता की अभिव्यक्ति नहीं थी, बल्कि एक ऐसा प्रतिरोध था जिसमें भारत की स्वतंत्रता हेतु सुसंगत राष्ट्रवादी संघर्ष के बीज निहित थे।" परीक्षण कीजिए।

Bengal is the land of origin of Indian National movement. It started the first movements against the decline in age for Indian civil services. Till 1911 it was capital of British empire and was central to various socio-economic activities of colonialism.

So, response to Partition of Bengal was not a mere expression of Bengali sub-nationalism. But it was the 25 year of sustained efforts which culminated into response of British divide and rule policy.

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Nationalist struggle started since the 1857 revolution to formation of congress in 1885.

Various methods of propaganda, petition and constitutional measure were not succeded. This led to increasing resistance among India masses, especially extremists.

The economic critique provided by moderates, the awareness generated by congress and leaders like Tilak and various news paper and other resources also fuel the feelings of nationalism.

All these stored energy got released ~~to~~ in terms of

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response to partition of Bengal.

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4. The economic interpretation of British Colonialism by Indian intelligentsia during 1870-1905 brought forward unpleasant facts about the foreign rule. Analyse this statement and assess the impact of these interpretations on the National Movement.

भारतीय बुद्धिजीवियों द्वारा 1870-1905 के दौरान प्रस्तुत की गई ब्रिटिश उपनिवेशवाद की आर्थिक व्याख्या ने विदेशी शासन के संबंध में अप्रिय तथ्यों को प्रकट किया। इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए और राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर इन व्याख्याओं के प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए।

Economic critique provided by moderate leaders was the most significant contribution of moderate forms - various contributor like Dadabhai Naoraji (Poverty and British rule in India), R.C. Dutt (Economic History of India) forwarded the unpleasant facts like -

1) Drain theory - colonialism is draining the resources and money of country into Britain

~~2) tribute men Bar~~

2) For the benefit of Natives to mis-interpretation was exploded

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3) Foreign Investment, One-way free trade policy etc have been used to exploit Indian economy

4) De-industralisation and preventing India becoming Industralised economy

5) Commercialisation of Agriculture and land revenue policies were exposed

6) Famine and hunger is because of British policy of neglect and loot

Impacts

1) Feeling of Nationalism

2) Organisation structure of Congress improved

3) Mobilisation of locals

4) Mobilisation of Industralists, moneylenders and zamindar which were hitherto with British

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5) Paved the path for swadeshi movement

6) Early foundation of Indian National movement based on the principle of scientificism, humanism and rationalism

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5. The role of women in Indian nationalism is well acknowledged, however, women who took part in armed struggle against the British are less known. In this context, examine the role played by Indian women in national movement with particular reference to revolutionary struggle.
भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद में महिलाओं की भूमिका को भली प्रकार से स्वीकार किया गया है, हालांकि अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध सशस्त्र संघर्ष में भाग लेने वाली महिलाओं को पर्याप्त ख्याति नहीं मिली है। इस प्रसंग में, क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के विशेष संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में भारतीय महिलाओं की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Role of women in Indian Nationalism is widely known —

1) Kadambini Ganguly addressed congress session

2) Bikaji kama in USA and Russia had good relationship

3) Annie-besant home rule movement

4) Sarojini Naidu, Usha ~~mehta~~ mehta Aruna Asaf Ali played decisive role in 1942 Quit India movement

5) Rani Laxmibai fought bravely with the British army.

6) Begum Hazrat mahal was the representative of Lucknow in 1857 Revolution

Apart from above ~~to~~ women took

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active participation in –

1) Picketing of shops
2) Burning of foreign clothes
3) In various constructive works like khadi spinning
4) challenge various social evils and dogmas
5) All India women conference was constituted in 1927 to press for their demands
6) 'satyagrah' – Gandhi called them 'true satyagarhi'
7) Took part in Revolutionary activities like –
   a) Rani Gadilieu from Nagaland
   b) Surya Sen's armoury raid comprised various women soldiers

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6. It has been argued that unlike the wars in 1962 and 1971, the war in 1965 was indecisive and brought neither victory nor peace to India. Critically analyse the proposition and also highlight how the experience of 1965 was helpful in the war of 1971.

यह तर्क दिया गया है कि 1962 और 1971 के युद्धों के विपरीत 1965 का युद्ध अनिर्णायक था और इसने भारत को न तो विजय प्रदान की और न ही शांति। इस तर्क का समीक्षात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए और इस तथ्य पर भी प्रकाश डालिए कि 1965 का अनुभव 1971 के युद्ध में किस प्रकार सहायक रहा।

The war of 1965 was ended with 'Tashkent Agreement' in Tashkent between the prime ministers of two country according to which—

1) Both the forces will be at their earlier position.
2) India will surrender the occupied territory, will lease the caught Pakistani soldiers and their bodies and some to Pakistan.
3) No mention of PoK occupied Kashmir and proper demarcation of LOC.

So on the face of it, it seems like situation 'status quo' before and after the war of 1965. However it

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must be noted that 1965 war helped India -

1) Revive its confidence and glory after 1962 war
2) Feeling of Nationalism and harmony in the midst of food and economic crisis instead of conflicts
3) It also helped in 1971 war
4) Stature of India, in international community was again raised.

So, it was a diplomatic victory for India, if not any territorial gains or solving of disputes

This helped in 1971 war in the form of -

1) Weakness of Pakistan i.e. Navy was understood
2) Money was diverted for defence procurement
3) Complete organisation overhaul battalion were upgraded to Brigades
4) Experience of Airforce also benefited.

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so, above experience of 1965 war helped India win 1971 war in just 15 days

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7. Discuss whether the agrarian movements which emerged from the late 1970's should be referred to as 'New' Farmers' Movements. In light of the problems faced by poor farmers and agricultural labourers, critically evaluate these movements.

चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या 1970 के दशक के उत्तरार्द्ध में उभरे कृषि प्रधान आंदोलनों को 'नवीन' किसान आंदोलनों के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाना चाहिए। निर्धन किसानों एवं खेतिहर मजदूरों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं के प्रकाश में इन आंदोलनों का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Agrarian movements like Bhart Kisan Union, Sangharsh Sanghatan, Ryot Sangahtan of Karnataka were characterised by -

1) Demand for fair prices for crops like sugarcane, rice etc

2) Demand for subsidies and power tariff

3) Demand for cash-crops

4) Demands were easily dominated for large and middle farmers

5) Demand for mechanisation, irrigation project etc.

However, earlier farmer's movement were characterised by -

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1) Demand for lowering rent, lowering the share to be given to land-owner

2) Land reforms like abolition of zamindari, tenancy reforms etc

3) Security of tenure.

4) Increase in minimum wages

5) demand against forced labour and 'begar'

6) livelihood security

So, most of earlier movements were regarding demand and problems of poor and agricultural labourers, so it can be said that movements after 1970, could be termed as 'Neo farmers' movements

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8. Though both Bismarck and Sardar Patel played an important role in unifying their respective countries, yet given the different historical circumstances, the challenges faced by both and the strategies they adopted were different, Discuss.
यद्यपि बिस्मार्क और सरदार पटेल दोनों ने अपने-अपने देशों को एकीकृत करने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है, फिर भी विभिन्न ऐतिहासिक परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए यह कहा जा सकता है कि दोनों को जिन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा और जिन रणनीतियों को उन्होंने अपनाया, वे भिन्न थीं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Unification of Germany was planned by Bismark and Integration of princely states was planned by Sardar patel.

Challenges faced by Bismark

1) Sovereign Powers like Austria, France etc were not in favour of unification of ~~Ital~~ Germany

2) Lack of International support

3) mobilisation of the locals

4) Formation military and economic empowerment of ~~Germ~~ Prussia

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Challenges faced by Sardar patel

- Princely states were too many and how to demarcate the political boundaries
- military forces of the princely states
- Ethnic, language and religious diversity

(Patel had both international and mass support)

strategies of Bismarck

1) Economic and military empowerment of Germany
2) Garnering international support by various treaty and agreement
3) Isolation of Austria and initial friendship with France.
4) Finally, he disclosed the terms of Napoleon III and led to isolation of France.

It was mainly talk c approach.

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strategies by Sardar Patel

1) Negotiation, debate discuss.
2) Incentives like pension, privy purse
3) Police action
4) Autonomy and other arrangement like UTs etc.

So, because of various historical circumstance challenges and strategies were different of Bismarck and Patel

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9. Enumerate the reforms undertaken during the Gorbachev era and explain the reasons for undertaking these. To what extent could these reforms be held responsible for the breakup of the Soviet Union?
गोर्बाचेव के कार्यकाल के दौरान किए गए सुधारों को वर्णित कीजिए और इन्हें आरंभ करने के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। सोवियत संघ के विघटन के लिए इन सुधारों को किस सीमा तक जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है?

Gorbachev to solve the various political and economic problem of USSR (United state of Soviet Republic) took the reforms like- Glasnost (openness) - To provide openness or democratic feeling a place, various civil liberties and rights were entitled under this Prestersoka !- Under this reform economy of USSR was liberalised and hence private ownership was granted and state control reduced.

Various reasons includes -

1) Discontent among citizens

2) Internal rift under communist post

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3) Stagnent economy of USSR

4) Defeat in Afgan war was also the major cause

5) Feeling of Nationalism and freedom among the various ethnic groups like Kazaks, Uzbeks etc.

6) Communist government across the world were weakned and not able to govern.

Because of non performance or late outcomes of these reforms USSR gets dis-integrated. Gorbechev, was trying to reform polity and economy of the country at the same time, which became the cause of fall of USSR. In china Deng Xiaoping only reformed the polity and there by prevented fall

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of communist regime.

However, it must be noted that USSR is completely different from China as—

1) Diverse ethnic group
2) History of Russian Revolution
3) Internal - shift
4) The personality of Gorbachev

So, Fall of USSR could not be blamed to only the reforms, it was perhaps destined and these reforms just accelerated it.

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10. While the impact of French Revolution was largely limited to the European countries, the Russian Revolution had a much wider impact across the globe. Critically analyse.

यद्यपि फ्रांसीसी क्रांति का प्रभाव काफी हद तक यूरोपीय देशों तक सीमित था, किन्तु रूसी क्रांति का विश्वव्यापी प्रभाव हुआ था। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

French revolution of 1789 with idea of liberty, equality and fraternity did not able to spread, which is evident from the fact that France itself was in monarchid rule under Napoleon Bonapart.

However, following facts needs to be noted about French revolution—

a) It helped in feeling of Nationalism in spain and portugal

b) Unification of Italy and Germany was also influenced by it

c) American constitution is based on the idea of Equality, liberty and fraternity

d) It encourage nationalist movement is colonies of Asia and Africa.

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So, impact of French Revolution though limited to Europe, but its influence was across the world.

The Russian Revolution of 1917, which gave call for violent form of movement for establishment of communism had wider impact which evident from—

1) Communist uprising in various european and Asian countries
2) Formation of Trade union in India in 1927
3) Establishment of communist part of India in 1925
4) Congress of oppressed Nation in 1927 was influenced by Russian Revolution
5) Establishment communist government in various latin American and eastern european countries

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So the impact of Russian Revolution was wider than French Revolution but in contemporary world the idea of equality, fraternity and liberty seems to be universal.

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11. Give an account of the factors which influence gender equality in basic education. What can be done to bridge the existing gender gap in this context?
उन कारकों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए जो आधारभूत शिक्षा में लैंगिक समानता को प्रभावित करते हैं। इस संदर्भ में विद्यमान लिंग अंतराल को समाप्त के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है।

Gender equality in education is one of most powerful tool to bridge the gender gap in a country. Various factors influencing gender equality in education includes-

1) Social factors
- Patrarchial mindset
- Preference of 'son'
- Burden of marriage and dowry
- Orthodoxy as girls are seen as 'Praya dhan'
- Safety and security concern of girls in a region

2) Economic factors
- Economic status of family and parents.
- Availability of employment

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suitable for girls
- cost of schooling of a girl child

Infrastructural
- availability of school near by
- availability of toilets and other facilities for girls
- communication facilities
- Schloarships, residential facilities and others

To bridge the existing gap following measures must be taken –

1) Target Approach – state like Bihar and Rajasthan must be focused more given their high gender gap.

2) Infrastrute facilities – PM Modi's call for construction of toilets in all school is in right direction

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3) Financial assistance in form of scholarships etc. Sukanya samridhi yojana must be implement with greater emphasis on adolescent girls

4) Behavioural and Attitudinal change

Beti Bachao, Beti padaho campaign of GOI must be based in local language and should be based on local leader

5) Involvement of NGOs for girl education

6) Exposure of girl's role model like Indira Nui etc.

All of the above social, economic and infrastructural measure will help in bridging the gap.

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12. While state action alone cannot ensure social change, no social group howsoever weak or oppressed is only a victim. Examine the statement in the context of organised action for justice and dignity for manual scavengers in India.

कोई सरकारी कार्यवाही अकेले ही सामाजिक परिवर्तन नहीं ला सकती, कोई भी सामाजिक समूह चाहे भले ही वह कितना भी कमजोर और सताया हुआ हो, सिर्फ अत्याचारों का शिकार ही नहीं होता है। भारत में मैला ढोने वालों को न्याय और आत्मसम्मान दिलाने हेतु एक संगठित कार्रवाई के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

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13. Give an account of the factors driving people to migrate from the countryside to urban areas even if it entails living in slums. Highlight some important facts about slums unique to India. Also discuss some strategies which can be adopted for transforming India's slums.
उन कारकों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए जो लोगों को ग्रामीण इलाकों से शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रवास करने लिए प्रेरित करते हैं, भले ही इसके परिणामस्वरूप उन्हें मलिन बस्तियों में ही क्यों न रहना पड़ता हो। भारत की मलिन बस्तियों के संदर्भ में विशिष्ट तथ्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही उन रणनीतियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो भारत में मलिन बस्तियों की दशा को सुधारने के लिए अपनाई जा सकती हैं।

Various 'push' and 'pull' factors are responsible for the migration of rural people into urban areas –

Push factors
- Stagnant Agriculture
- Distress rural economy
- Unemployment
- Poverty
- Social discrimination for STs and SCs
- lack of urban facilities
- Education, health etc are not available

Pull factors
- Better prospects and opportunities
- Prospects for employment
- Civic infrastructure
- Opportunity for Health and Education
- Preception of good future.

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However, because of high land prices, high rental facilities and lack of affordable houses they ended up into the slums

Important facts unique in India

1) Concentrated in the centre of metropolitan cities
2) More than 17% urban population leaves in slum
3) lack of basic health and education facilities
4) lack water and sanitation and other facilities
5) Disease specially vector borne are prevalent in these slums

Various strategies to transform slums includes

1) Retrofitting of existing slum areas

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2) Interest subsidy and subvention scheme

3) Affordable houses by 'PPP' methods

4) Financial assistance

5) Community Participation in maintenance, awareness and management

6) Revival of Rural economy, thereby controlling amount of migrants

So, Affordable housing, good governance, decreasing migration must be the pillar of slum transformation. Government must collaborate and co-ordinate schemes lik Smart City Mission, AMRUT, PM AWAS YOJANA and Rurban mission.

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14. Define flood plains and explain their significance. Also, examine how anthropogenic activities have contributed to recent instances of urban flooding.

बाढ़ के मैदानों को परिभाषित कीजिए और उनके महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, परीक्षण कीजिए कि शहरी बाढ़ की हाल ही की घटनाओं में मानवीय गतिविधियों ने किस प्रकार योगदान दिया है।

Flood plains are part of land that gets submerged when river is at its full. In North India 'khadar' is known as a new flood plain and 'Bangar' is known as old flood plain. Generally natural levees are the demarcation line between river channel and flood plain

Significance of flood plains

1) Flood leads to sedimentation of the land there by increasing

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its ~~fe~~ fertility

2) Regulation of water flow - flood plain prevent water flow from intruding in urban - habitat.

3) Ground water recharge - due to surface expension, it helps in ground water recharge

4) Nutrients availability

5) fishing etc.

However, due to various anthropogenic activities urban flooding has increased

(i) Encroachment of flood plains

(ii) concretisation of pavement there by low ground water recharge and increased surface water

(iii) Lack of proper drainage system

(iv) Lack of storm water drainage

(v) Deforestation also leads to low ground water - recharge

(vi) Water bodies like lakes, open

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spaces, ponds etc have been encroached upon and they are dried up.

Way forward - Flood zone planning based on 'Rashtriya Bar Aayog'' s recommendation, Afforestation, rejuvenation of water bodies and proper storm water drainage is the need of hour to prevent urban flooding

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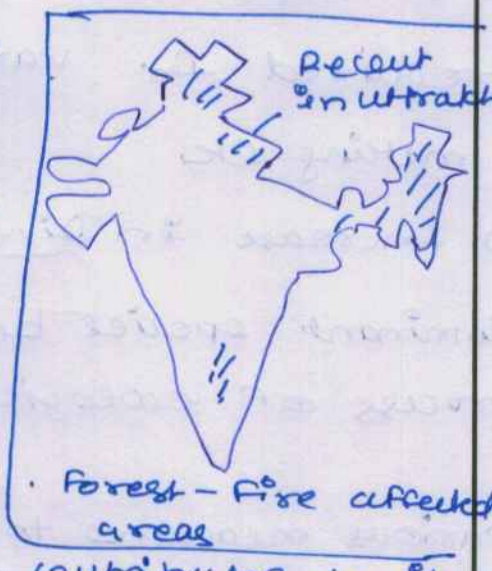
15. Why do forest fires occur frequently in certain regions of India? Examine the ecological significance of forest fires and identify the measures to tackle the phenomenon.
भारत के कुछ क्षेत्रों में दावानल की पुनरावृत्ति के क्या कारण हैं । दावानल के पारिस्थितिक महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए और इस परिघटना से निपटने के लिए उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

Forest fires in India have seen as increased in frequency in all the part. various reasons includes-



1) Increase in general temprature due to events like El-Nino climate change

2) shifting cultivation 'burn and slash' also contributes to its frequency.

3) Various anthropogenic reasons like spark of bidi, cigrates etc could also trigger the forest fire

4) friction of rolling stone and pebbles also led to forest fire.

Ecological significance

1) Equi-climax - It represents the

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equilibrium in the process of ecological succession

2) Nutrient recycling

3). Fertilisation of seeds and sprouts

4) It helps in increase in temperature required for various activities like melting, etc

5) Increase in Diversity, because dominant species burn downs and new process of ecological succession starts

Various measures to tackle forest fire

1) Regulation and monitoring using satellite imagery

2) Preventing shifting cultivation and encouraging sedentary cultivation

3) Preparedness to combat such disasters.

4) Core areas should be prohibited for any type of anthropogenic

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difficities.

5) Forest department must be equipped with the required resources like man, technology and machine

forest fire, ecologically not a disaster, however its increased frequency is the cause of concern and which has to be tackled

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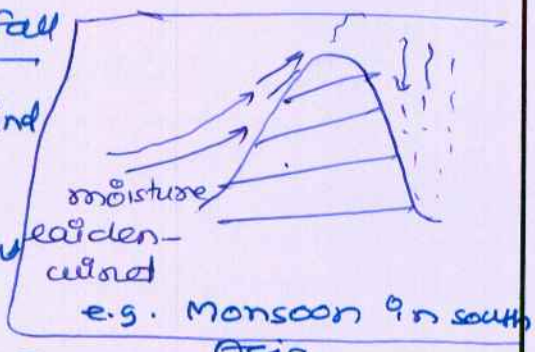
16. What are the different types of rainfall? Give an account of the world distribution of rainfall.

वर्षा के विभिन्न प्रकार क्या हैं? विश्व भर में वर्षा के वितरण का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Rainfall or precipitation as explained by collision-coalscence theory and ice-crystal theory can be of three type depending on mechanism responsible for it.

(1) Orographic rainfall

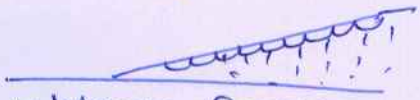
- moisture laiden wind
  ↓
  upward movement
  ↓
  cooling → rainfall.



e.g. Monsoon in south Asia.

- It is generally heavy rainfall in a concentrated area for long duration

(2) Frontal rainfall – when two contrasting air mass form fronts leads to formation of clouds and then rainfall



- Warm front
- large area
- slow

e.g. in temperate region

cold front
- small area
- heavy rainfall

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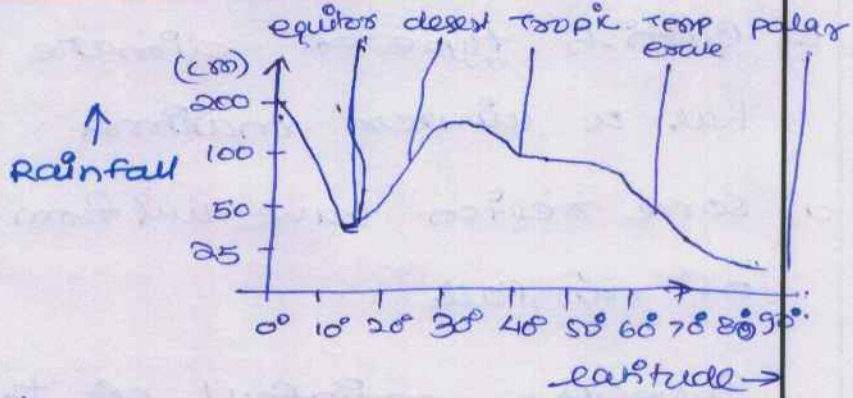
3) Convectional rainfall - Because of strong heating of surface, this rain fall occurs. for eg. 3'o clock and 4'o clock rain in equitorial region

World distribution of rainfall

1) General pattern of world distribution



2) Regional pattern

a) ocean have more rainfall then land

b) Area with mountain at coast have more rainfall like Rockies and Andes

c) Areas with monsoonal rainfall have more rainfall like south Asia

d) Continental deserts and leeward zones have very low rainfall

3) Seasonal ~~Pattern~~ Distribution

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a) maximum rainfall occurs in summer month of the respective area.

b) Mediterranean type of climate is characterised by summer dry and winter wet.

c) British type of climate also has a winter maxima

a) Some region have uniform distribution of rainfall.

Therefore rainfall of the world is distributed in general, region and seasonal (temporal) pattern depending upon type of climate and topography.

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17. The prevailing water crisis in the country is not about the unavailability of water rather the mismanagement of available resources. Do you agree? Discuss the short-term and long-term socio-economic impacts of the water crisis on India.
देश में व्याप्त जल संकट का संबंध जल की अनुपलब्धता से नहीं बल्कि उपलब्ध संसाधनों के कुप्रबंधन से है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? भारत पर जल संकट के अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए।

India is again facing the water crisis, with most of the states declaring drought in continous two years. It has been argued that it is because of low monsoon rainfall because of prevelent El-Nino condition. However, it is because of mismanagement of avaible resources like-

1) Faulty agricultural practices - states like Punjab, Haryana, Cauvery basin, maharashtra are growing water-intensive crops against the agro-climatic conditions

2) misuse of water resources due to low power tariff and other subsidy

3) Exploitation of groundwater by agriculture, industry and domestic

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households

4) No water conservation methods like reduce, reuse and recycling

5) Pollution of water also leads to water crisis.

6) Deforestation led ~~[illegible]~~ disruption in ~~to~~ hydrological cycles.

So, it is because of mismanagement of avaible water - resources.

~~Various short-term measures include~~

Various short-term economic impacts

1) Crop-failure

2) water-distress - low availability of drinking water

3) Unemployment

4) Loss of livestock

5) Conflict over water distribution

6) Famine and hunger

7) marginalised section like women and children, old age, will suffer

8) Distressed migration

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Long-term socio-economic impact

1) Poverty due to indebtness
2) Soil erosion, degradation and desertification leading to loss of fertile land
3) Urban poverty, slums due to distress migration
4) Fiscal burden to provide livelihood
5) Food inflation due to low production
6) Prevalance of disease and epidemic

There is urgent need of a comprehensive law based on Mihir Shah committee report and other institutional and policy measures to tackle the menace.

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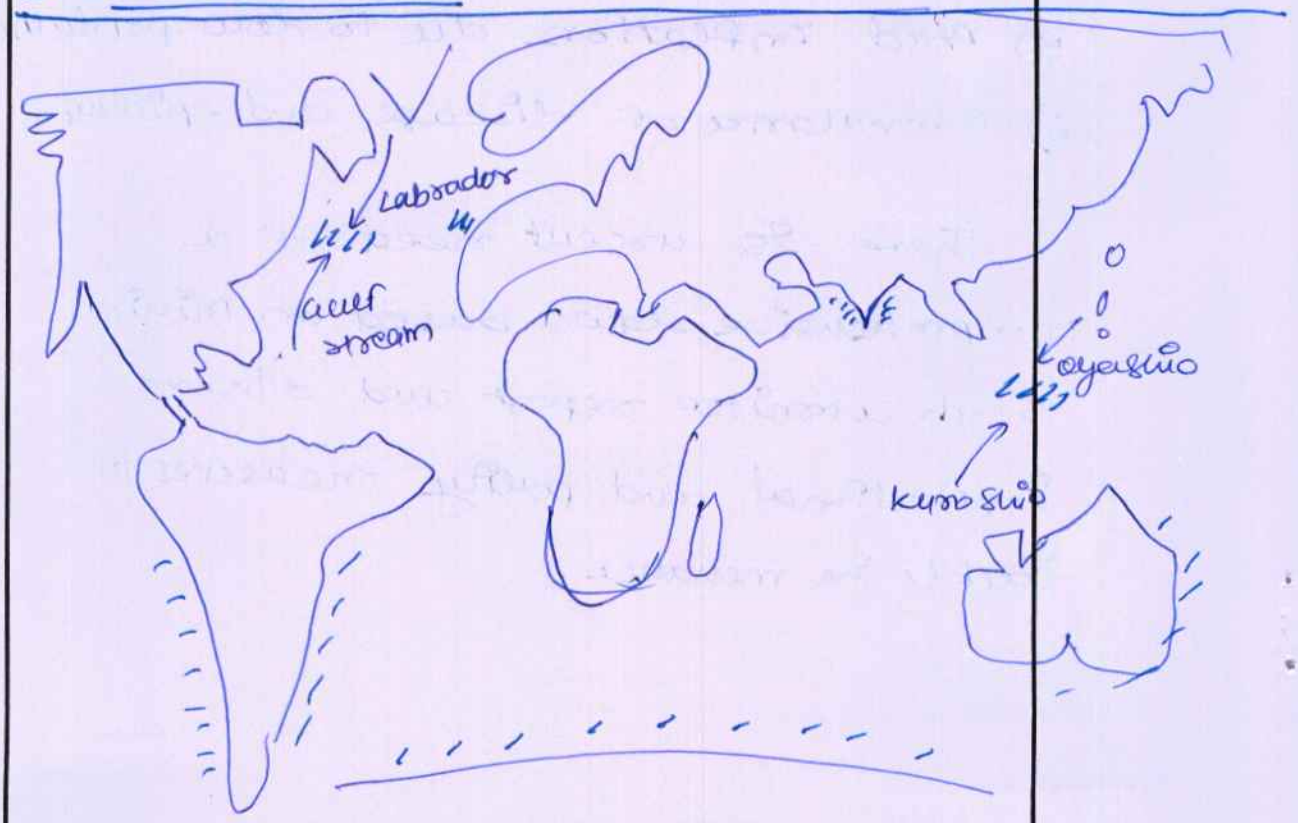
18. Enlist the major fishing zones of the world along with the reasons for their distribution. Does India's deep sea fishing policy warrant a fresh look? Examine in context of the recommendations of the Meena Kumari committee on the matter.
विश्व के प्रमुख मत्स्यन क्षेत्रों की सूची प्रस्तुत कीजिए और साथ ही उनके वितरण के कारण बताइए। क्या गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने संबंधी भारत की नीति को नए दृष्टिकोण से देखने की आवश्यकता है? इस मामले पर मीना कुमारी समिति की अनुशंसाओं के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

Fisheries contributes to more than 5% of food requirement of the world. major fishing zones includes

1) Continental shelf. — like Arabian



sea, Atlantic shelf etc

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2) Upwelling zones - like west - chile, because of cold peruvian current

3) mixing of cold and warm current like Newfoundland Iceland, east coast of canada - mixing of labrador and gulf stream
- mixing of kuroshio and oyashio

4) Inland fisheries like paddy feeds and lakes and other wetlands

In this context, recently meenakumari committee recommended for deep sea fishing based on allowing of big vessel and foreign trawlers. It could lead to

1) Loss of livelihood of fishermen due to low efficiency and low marketing capability

2) Degradation of fishing zones due to over-exploitation

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3) Thermal and marine pollution of the ~~[illegible]~~ fishing zone

~~4) [illegible]~~

4) Un-sustainable practices could lead to long-term impact on fishing economy of India.

So, given its environmental, social and economic impact there is urgent need of a freshlook in Meena-kumari report on deep fishing. Though it seems to be progressive and pragmatic but the social and environmental costs have been neglected.

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19. It has been observed that deltas formed by Indian rivers have been shrinking for the past few years. Discuss reasons for the same in context of different rates of shrinking of deltas of major rivers.
यह देखा गया है कि भारतीय नदियों द्वारा निर्मित डेल्टा पिछले कुछ वर्षों से सिकुड़ते जा रहे हैं। प्रमुख नदियों के डेल्टाओं के सिकुड़ने की विभिन्न दरों के संदर्भ में इनके कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Formation of ~~delata~~ delta of a river depends on the following conditions—

1) large sediments
2) Absence of currents, waves and tide, 90° to the flow of river
3) low-relief, plain area rather than steep-slope
4) Absence of rejuvenation cycles ~~and~~ i.e. crustal stability ~~[illegible]~~ (no land subsidence or upliftment)

Various reason for shrinking deltas include—

1) Construction of large dams, which prevents the sedimentation to be carried out till the mouth
2) Deforestation - which leads to

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increase in water velocity and low sedimentation

3) Encroachment of flood plains and concretisation of them also leads to low sedimation

4) Frequent dredging and desilation for various navigation and other purposes

5) River training and other modification in the river channel.

6) There are also incedences of land subsidences like in eastern region, which leads to rejuvenation and there by increase in erodable capacity. For eg. old deltas in Bengal are known as 'Moribund'

7) Distributries have been disappearing because of low water level,

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and river training, which leads to shrinking of deltas.

So, depending upon intensity and various measures taken on a river, deltas of major Indian rivers are shrinking.

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20. Why does the Arabian Sea experience fewer tropical cyclones as compared to the Bay of Bengal? Explain why tropical cyclones do not occur during the southwest monsoon season.

अरब सागर, बंगाल की खाड़ी की तुलना में उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों का कम अनुभव क्यों करता है? व्याख्या कीजिए कि दक्षिण पश्चिम मानसून की ऋतु के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवात क्यों नहीं आते हैं ?

Tropical cyclone is a low pressure system, with rotating air, a efficient heat engine that converts latent heat of vapourisation into mechanical energy.

Arabian sea experience fewer cyclone then Bay of Bengal because-

~~On the western side~~: As tropical cyclone land embeded in easterlies they, touch the land in eastern side

1) High temperature of Bay of Bengal

2) Inter-tropical convergence zone is over Bay of Bengal for more time

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3) closed nature of Bay of Bengal as compare to Arabian sea

4) High evaporation in Bay of Bengal as compare to Arabian sea

5) Pressure belt of low pressure equitorial region is over Bay of Bengal

6) Absence of cold currents and upwelling in Bay of Bengal region

Tropical cyclone do not occur during south-west monsoon because-

1) Absence of low pressure system :- As ITCZ is over Northern plains as compare to Bay of Bengal

2) Absence of latent heat of vapourisation because this heat is released as latent heat of condensation

3) Development of high pressure in Arabian sea like mascarene heigh.

4) Absence of land-sea differential

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which is the driving factor of tropical cyclone.

South-west monsoon inhibits all other phenomenon and dominates over India in the four months of June to September.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 758)

Name of Candidate	AJAY JAIN		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	16475
Center	ORN, DELHI	Date	03/10/2016

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
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15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. What role has the constitution envisaged for the Governor with respect to administration of Scheduled and Tribal Areas? Critically evaluate the success of provisions of Fifth and Sixth schedules in achieving their objectives.

अनुसूचित एवं जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन के संबंध में संविधान में राज्यपाल के लिए कौन-सी भूमिका परिकल्पित की गई है? अपने उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में पांचवीं और छठी अनुसूची के विभिन्न उपबंधों की सफलता का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

To accomodate the diversity and different culture, constitution of India provides for scheduled and Tribal, which more autonomy and special provision.

In this governor has given the special power and role to implement these -

1) Demarcation of Tribal areas - Governor can demarcate the territorial extent of Tribal area

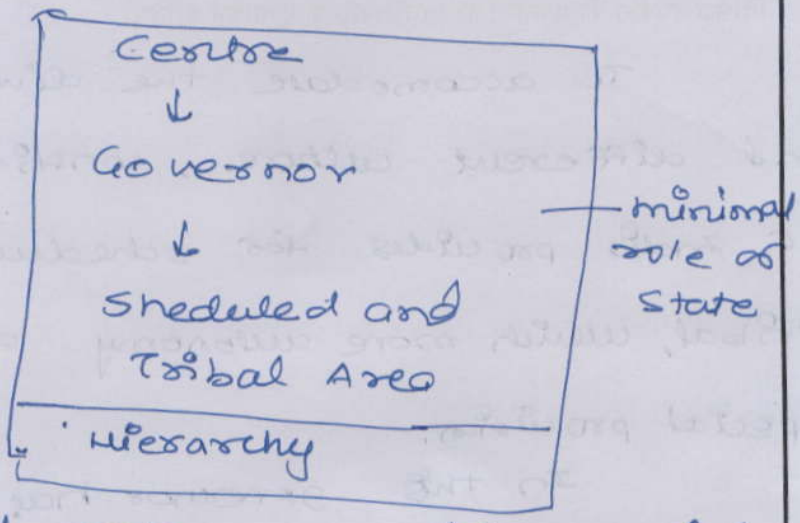
2) Applicability of legislative provisions of state legislature and parliament

3) Assent to legislation and rules made by Autonoumous district council, village council etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Co-ordinative role: between state and tribal area

5. Chief executive officer with regard to scheduled and Tribal area



6. Special power regarding special region like Nagaland (Laws order) for Saurashtra etc.

Success of 5th and 6th scheduled area

1) Thaw in the regional demand and regionalism eg. Autonomous Bodo council now do not demand for separate bodoland

2) Unity in Diversity principle upheld

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Culture of these tribe ~~upheld~~ protected and preserved

4) Socio-economic development by Tribal subplan, Forest Rights Act, PESA etc.

However, following lacunae are there

1) Neglect and apathy of forest officers

2) Neglect by state and central government

3) Gram sabha often bypassed

4) AFSPA still there

5) Displacement, Deprivation and discrimination is prevalent

Because of above these area have not joined the mainstream and further aggravated the situation. There is urgent need to work on 'Tribal Panchsheel' to safeguard their interest and there by nation interest.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. In view of the argument that governance is caught in a logjam of far too many checks and not enough balances, has the time arrived to have a relook at the powers of Rajya Sabha? Discuss keeping in mind the constitutional rationale and the role performed by Rajya Sabha over the years.

इस तर्क के आलोक में कि सरकार अत्यधिक व्यवधानों से घिरी हुई है और इसके पास इन व्यवधानों का पर्याप्त समाधान भी नहीं है, बताईए कि क्या राज्य सभा की शक्तियों के पुनर्विलोकन का समय आ गया है? संवैधानिक औचित्य एवं निकट अतीत में राज्य सभा द्वारा निभायी गयी भूमिका के परिप्रेक्ष्य में चर्चा कीजिए।

Rajya sabha as a second chamber was envisaged for the following roles —

1) A revisory chamber and prevent the hasty legislation

2) Uphold the co-operative federalism

3) Expertise via nominated member

4) Guidence as upper house to loksabha.

However, due to 'charged parliament' (elections), party based politics rather than issue based politics and for various reasons Rajashabha has been regarded as 'opposition house'. That prevents legislation processes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

So, Rajashabha have been accused for logjam.

There is another school of thought which says-

1) Need to empower Rajasabha - because present government enjoys absolute majority in the lower house

2) Often bypassed by money bill
eg. Aadhaar bill etc

3) Using Ordinances to by pass again Rajyasabha

4) Very few legislation discussed in lower house for eg more than 20% of bill discussed less than 5 minutes.

So, given the situation there is need to review the power of Rajyashabha —

1) Money bill — Power speaker

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

must be reduced and a consultative mehanism like in UK must be established

2) Consensus making like for e.g. GST bill is the need of the hour.

3) Use of other devices must be reduced.

4) Domicile should be revived

Constitutional role of Rajya sabha and given the need of co-operative and competitive fedralism Rajyasabha's power and functioning must be reviewed and improved.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The constitutional provisions relating to office of profit have been violated over the years in spirit, even as they have been adhered to in letter. Discuss in light of various judgment(s) of the Apex Court in this regard.

कागजी तौर पर पालन किए जाने के बावजूद, लाभ के पद से संबंधित संवैधानिक प्रावधानों का स्वभाविक तौर पर पिछले कुछ वर्षों में उल्लंघन ही किया गया है। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के विभिन्न निर्णयों के आलोक में इस पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently government of Delhi caught in the controversy over appointment of 21 parliamentary secretary. Subsequently, it tried to pass a legislation so that parliamentary secretary could be exempted from 'office of profit'.

'office of profit' violated over the years by -

1) Passing various legislation even retrospectively, for e.g. when Sonia Gandhi was chairman of NDC

2) Putting these legislation into 'schedule 9'

3) Liberal interpretation of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

exempted categories.

~~U/A 105~~

Under article 105 sitting MP/MLA is disqualified on the ground of office of profit.

However, various high courts and supreme court protected these provisions.

. Some High courts upheld the parliamentary secretary as office of profit and some not.

So, there is a ambiguity around the provisions of 'office of profit'. To prevent this centre must

1) Plan a comprehensive law and guidline based on objective criteria.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Judiciary must settle the issue as early as possible

3) Parliament should discuss the issue and pass the concer legislation

For a healthy democratic process, to prevent conflict of interest and to increase the efficacy of legislation, the 'office of profit' clause must be adhered in both letter and spirit.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. While holding simultaneous elections to the Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies offers various advantages, it brings its own set of complexities. Discuss.

यद्यपि संसद और राज्य विधान सभाओं के लिए एक साथ चुनाव आयोजित करने के अनेकों लाभ हैं किन्तु इसकी अपनी जटिलताएँ भी हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently PM Narendra Modi and President both talked about the simultaneous holding of elections because of various reasons—

1) Governance - frequent election and model code of conduct and politically charged parliament prevents governance measures

2) Disruption and delay in legislation making process

3). Cost and time consuming

4) Black money and various unhealthy practices

5) Communalism, casteism etc become prevalent in frequent election

6) Implementation of the policy measures

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However holding simultaneous elections has various complexities like –

1) Against the constitution:- various constitutional procedure like No-confidence motion continuous and concurrent accountability, freedom of government will be curtailed

2) Citizen's right to hold accountable their government

3) Local and National issue will get mixed up.

4) Non-democratic – Fixed term legislature, absolute stability is against the democratic principle

5) Resources and machinery and capacity of election commission of India

So, though desirable but not practical, In this regard following

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

alternative suggested by parliamentary committee could serve better

1) Two-phase poll
2) some state with Loksabha election
3) some after mid-term of loksabha
4) 6-month before and after election could merged

and Next important measure could be improving stability

1) Pre-election coalition: Antidefection law must include this
2) Constructive No-confidence motion as in Germany
3) Reforms in Anti-defection law such as role of speaker, outside activity and post-facto application

so, above two measure will help balance the instability and accountability

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. The right to live with dignity under Article 21 includes the right to die with dignity. Discuss in light of various judicial pronouncements by the Apex Court on this matter. Also, critically examine the various issues associated with the Medical Treatment of Terminally Ill Patients Bill 2016.

अनुच्छेद 21 के अंतर्गत मानवीय प्रतिष्ठा के साथ जीने के अधिकार में सम्मान के साथ मरने का अधिकार भी सम्मिलित है। इस मामले पर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के विभिन्न न्यायिक घोषणाओं के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, "मेडिकल ट्रीटमेंट ऑफ टर्मिनली इल पेशेंट्स बिल- 2016" से संबद्ध विभिन्न मुद्दों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Article 21 is one of the most interpreted article in the constitution. The question of right to die with dignity has also come under this to apex court -

In Rathinam case, supreme court upheld the right to die with dignity and there by section 309 was made unconstitutional. It was on the ground of Article 21.

In Gian Kaur case, supre court reversed the earlier decision and upheld section 309 which criminalises attempt to suicide. It said that Article 21 does not

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Includes right to die.

In Aruna Shaunbagh case supreme court allowed passive euthanasia on case-by case basis on hearing from two-judge High court bench and certification by team of doctors. It also said to review section 309 of IPC.

So, right to die with dignity is the question about euthanasia

- Active euthanasia
  - Injecting lethal drugs
- Passive euthanasia
  - Removing life supporting system.

Supreme court rightly upheld the passive euthanasia and criminalised active euthanasia. Because it will be misused, de-humanises human and could become cause for reducing expenditure.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The recent bill Medical treatment of terminally ill Patients Bill 2016 provide for -

1) ~~Treatment~~ of Passive euthanasia, but not on case-to-case basis and no proper guidlines and criteria have been mentioned

~~2) Repeating~~

2) Treatment using most advance technology irrespective of socio-economic background of patient.

Government should review this bill and should provide a institutional mechanism for passive euthanasia in line with court's judgement.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Inspite of 15 years of being in existence, it is often argued that MPLADS has failed to meet its objectives. Critically analyse along with reforms required to improve its implementation. Also discuss if this scheme should be discontinued in light of 73rd and 74th amendments to the constitution.

15 वर्षों से अस्तित्व में होने के बाद भी, प्राय: यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि MPLADS अपने उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने में विफल रहा है। इसके कार्यान्वयन के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों के संबंध में बताते हुए इसका आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस विषय पर भी पर चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या संविधान के 73वें और 74वें संशोधन के आलोक में इस योजना को बंद कर देना चाहिए।

MPLADS scheme was envisaged to fill the gap of available resources in local area and use of experience and expertise of MP for the socio-economic development of the local area.

However, it failed to achieve its objective. –

1) Complexity in fund disbursal

Parliament approval
↓
State
↓
District magistrate ← approval of MP
↓
Then only he can spent the money

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Implementation by DM rather than local people

3) Fund availability – only Rs. 5 crore per constituency is available, so he can't spent this money

4) Under-utilisation – Many MP do not utilise even 5 crore

5) Non-convergence with the schemes however, now SBM, RURBAN Mission and Sansad Adarsh Gram have converged it

Reforms required

1) Fund should be made available to local authorities directly via DBP.

Parliament $\xrightarrow[\text{PBT}]{\text{MP}}$ local

2) Implementing agency: local authorities

3) Convergence with other scheme

4) Representation of MP in District Panchayat and plan making

5) Fund mobilisation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2nd ARC have recommended for discontinuation of MPLAD because -

1) Against separation of power
2) Under-utilisation, inefficiency corruption and nepotism
3) Conflict of interest of MP as being responsibility to held accountable executive
4) Over-burdening DM.

Further, after implementation of 73rd and 74th amendment and their capacity, it is argued that such scheme prevent effective implementation of this Act.

There is need to review the scheme and should either be reformed or ~~either~~ be discontinued

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Mentioning the positions taken by the Supreme Court and the Government of India, examine the rationale behind the idea of National Court of Appeal (NCA).

सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और भारत सरकार द्वारा अपनाए गए रुख का उल्लेख करते हुए राष्ट्रीय अपील न्यायालय (नेशनल कोर्ट ऑफ़ अपील-NCA) के विचार के पीछे विद्यमान तर्क का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Nation court of Appeal will be a seperate court at four regional centre and supreme court will be left with its original jurisdiction. This NCA appeal will handle the appallete jurisdiction.

Various benefits includes

1) De-burdening Supreme court, there by could focus on constitutional matters and other matters of national importance

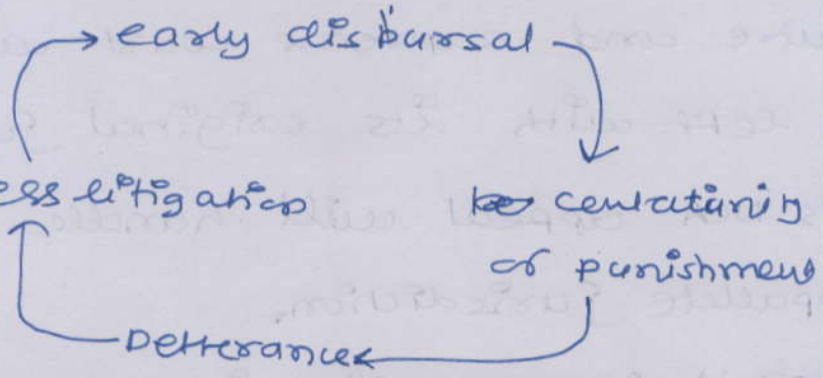
2) Reduced cost of judicial proceding because of time and money saved using regional branches

3) Early disbursal of the pendings

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Justice will not only be done but will also be seen done.

5) Certainity of punishment will help deter the criminals from doing such acts.



virtous cycle

6) Investment opportunities, ease of doing business, social cohesion and social capital will be build

However supreme court and government has different opinion –

Supreme court –

a) can hamper unity of Nation

b) CII has reservation and without

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

his approval NCA can not be established

Government

1) It is against the constitution and will require constitutional amendment

2) CJI is not ready

3) It will require huge machinery and infrastructure

4) Could hamper the expertise of supreme court, because of division of expert judges

So, there is need of a comprehensive deliberation on this issue and only after that, such decision should be taken.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. In light of frequent droughts experienced n the country, efficient water management is the need of the hour. How far can Draft National Water Framework Bill, 2016 help in achieving this? Analyse its utility in tackling the issues of inter-state water disputes.

देश में लगातार पड़ रहे सूखे को देखते हुए; कुशल जल प्रबंधन समय की माँग है। इसे प्राप्त करने में राष्ट्रीय जल प्रारूप विधेयक, 2016 (नेशनल वाटर फ्रेमवर्क बिल, 2016) का मसौदा किस सीमा तक सहायता कर सकता है? अन्तर्राज्यीय जल विवादों के मुद्दों से निपटने में इसकी उपयोगिता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India is endowed with 112 cm annual rainfall, 4000 BCM of water, but most of gets wasted and it is the mismanagement of the water which is the cause of droughts.

Draft National water framework Bill, 2016 could help in this —

1) Unified regulatory — For ground water, surface water, snow, ice, glacier. It will help make comprehensive plan for water management in the country

2) Watershed management of river basins — will help in augment ground water resources

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Setting up priorities - drinking water, food, agriculture then only industry

4) Water pricing - Differential water pricing help in providing water at affordable prices and at same time conservation and augmentation of resource

5) Ground water as a public resource - therefore, ground water beneath the land does not belongs to the owner

6) Collection of data, hydrological and meterological

so, using above methanism based on mihir shah report draft bill will help in water management. further it will help in inter-state water dispute in following manner —

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1) Prevention - effective water-management will prevent ~~the~~ dispute, because such dispute arises only in extreme drought condition

2) Resolution - scientific management of water bodies and collection of data will help in resolution of disputes

3) Institutional mechanism - Draft bill provides for River basin Authority for each major river that will help in dispute resolution.

Water is a state subject. so inclusion of state for effective implementation is needed. Further the participation of citizen is very necessary for the implement of Act

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. It is often said that the Right to Information act is necessary, but not sufficient to improve governance. Do you agree? Also, examine the various structural, procedural and logistical issues with the act.

प्राय: कहा जाता है कि सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम आवश्यक तो है, लेकिन गवर्नेंस (शासन) में सुधार करने के लिए यह पर्याप्त नहीं है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? साथ ही, इस अधिनियम से जुड़े विभिन्न संरचनात्मक, प्रक्रियात्मक और सुप्रचालनिक (लॉजिस्टिकल) संबंधी मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Right to Information Act, 2005 was enacted to improve the transparency and accountability in the governance. However, this not the sufficent, but only a necessary condition for improving governance, because -

(1) Post-facto evaluation - RTI can be ~~end~~ used only for post-facto evaluation.

(2) Lack of awareness

(3) Impacting decision making power of bureaucrats

(4) Various other determinants of governance like equity and inclusiveness, citizen participation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

responsiness, 'rule of law' etc can not be upheld by using RTI

(5) It is not available at the level of policy making and designing and also restricted at the level of implementation.

So, it is all the forces working in right direction at the same time, which will improve the governance.

Various issues regarding RTI —

(1) Structural

- Not a single window for all type of RTI.
- ~~Complex~~ Section (8) of the RTI is misused to hide various information.
- ~~R~~

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Procedural

→ complex procedure - A file, than first appeal than CIC than courts etc.

→ PIO is not skilled and responsive

→ General apathy

Logistical

→ Lack of internet penetration

→ Lack of proper connectivity

→ opportunity cost - time and money

→ Not accessable government departments.

→ So, there is need to revamp the progressive legislation of RTI, so that citizen can exercise right to information seamlessly.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. While the Right to Education is based on the idea that every child should have an equal right to quality education, it has been facing challenges on various fronts. Comment. Can privatising education provide a solution to the problems being faced?

यद्यपि 'शिक्षा का अधिकार' इस विचार पर आधारित है कि प्रत्येक बच्चे को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का समान अधिकार होना चाहिए, इसके बावजूद यह विभिन्न मोर्चों पर चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। क्या शिक्षा का निजीकरण कर देने से सामना की जा रही समस्याएं हल हो सकती हैं?

Right to education: to provide free and compulsory education in the age group of 6 to 14 years is facing various challenges on the ground of access, equity, quality and governance level.

Accessibility –

a) Non-implementation of 25% clause of RTE Act.

b) Closure of various private schools on the ground of inadequate infrastructure and teacher's qualification

3) Logistics and connectivity problem

4) Remote villages and areas is still not included in network

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Equity and equality

a) Rural- Urban divide – 85% literacy in urban and 65% in Rural area

b) male - Female divide

82%	64%

c) ST/SC and General divide etc

Quality

a) ASER Report :- Class 5 student can't read class 2 book

b) No- detention policy - misunderstood and misused

c) CCE → comprehensive and continuous evaluation not implemented

Governance

a) Lack of fund and availability of other resources – Human Resource, Inspiration leadership

b) corruption leakages

c) Apathy and non-responsive

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

d) Lack of grievance redressal mechanism.

In this regard privatisation of education could solve some of the challenges but if it is both private and public education working in tandem could face these challenges.

Private education could provide—

a) Resources

b) Expertise

c) Competition

But accessability, regulation and quality can not be ensured by private education alone. In this context National Education policy must be implemented as early as possible to implement RTE in letter and spirit

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Enumerate the key rights being guaranteed by the Mental Health Care Bill, 2013 passed by the Rajya Sabha recently. Also examine the challenges in its implementation.

हाल ही में राज्य सभा द्वारा पारित मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल विधेयक, 2013 (मेंटल हेल्थ केयर बिल, 2013) द्वारा गारन्टित (प्रत्याभूत) प्रमुख अधिकारों को एक-एक करके बताइए। साथ ही, इसके कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Mental Health Care Bill, 2013 provides for various rights of mental health patient and also provids for institutional and regulatory framework.

Key rights under bill includes-

1) Right to health based on non-discrimination and equality
2) Right to equality
3) Right to make decision on his conscience
4) Right to select his guardian, who can take decision
5) Criminalisation of eletrotheraphy
6) Various insurance products should be developed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Bill also provides for National and state level regulatory and accreditation and registration authority.

Various challenges, however, remains which includes-

1) Social determinants of mental health like stigma, apathy and lack of awareness are not addressed by the legislation

2) Regulation of mental health care provider

3) skilled and emotionally sensitive work force.

4) Availability of fund and expertise

5) Nexus between hospital and medical practitioners.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

mental healthcare remains a major challenge in India (largest) and therefore every stake-holder has to work to eradicate it as early as possible.

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12. Absence of a powerful and politically accountable leadership in the cities is considered as one of the primary reasons for urban woes. Do you think that direct election of mayor can help in overcoming this issue? What other alternatives can be explored for improving the working of urban local bodies?

शहरों में शक्तिशाली और राजनैतिक रूप से जवाबदेह नेतृत्व का अभाव, शहरी समस्याओं के प्राथमिक कारणों में से एक माना जाता है। क्या आपको लगता है कि महापौर का प्रत्यक्ष निर्वाचन इस समस्या से उबरने में मदद कर सकता है? शहरी स्थानीय निकायों के कामकाज में सुधार के लिए अन्य क्या विकल्प हो सकते हैं?

74th constitutional amendment established urban local bodies with mayor as ceremonial head. In this because of lack of power and lack of political accountability, the urban governance is plagued.

* Direct election of mayor could help in improving urban governance only when other related provision also reformed.

a) for example Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh discontinued with direct election because of various problems like –

– conflict between Mayor and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

commissioner
- lack of subject matter for the hand of body (schedule 12)
- Term of mayor and local body was not co-terminous etc

b) There is no clear evidence between direct election and good urban governance.

However it can help because direct election will ensure
1) Political accountability and responsiveness
2) Fund mobilisation by Mayor
3) Interest of Mayor to save his chair and to come again in next election
4) Bargaining power of Mayor will improve.

Other alternative can be explored includes —

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a) Devolution and delegation of power (Schedule 12)

b) making of District planning committee and Metropolitan planning committees

c) Representation of MP and MLA

d) Finance mobilisation –

- Fourteenth finance commission various taxes (Profession, Property) land development
- A fixed proportion of GST could be fixed for ULBs

e) Citizen engagement and participation

f) Co-ordination with civil society organisation

ULBs can only improve the condition of Urban areas and they must be empowered to make programme like smart city, AMRUT and SBM successful

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13. It is more difficult to escape the shadow of social discrimination than it is to break the shackles of economic backwardness. Discuss the statement in the context of Dalit capitalism and give an account of the problems that Dalit entrepreneurs have been facing. Also highlight the steps taken by the government in recent times to encourage Dalit empowerment via the market.

आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन की जंजीरों को तोड़ने की तुलना में सामाजिक भेदभाव की छाया से बचना अधिक कठिन है। दलित पूंजीवाद के संदर्भ में इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए एवं दलित उद्यमियों द्वारा सामना की जाती रही समस्याओं को विस्तार से बताइए। बाजार के माध्यम से दलित सशक्तिकरण को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को चिन्हित कीजिए।

Social discrimination is deep rooted in the society and it is very difficult to escape. However, economic backwardness can be tackled easily. For e.g. despite economic empowerment of Dalit they still face discrimination in the society.

Same is the case with Dalit capitalism, because of social discrimination they are facing various challenges like —

a) Availability of credit

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

b) lack of networking - with other business, markets and other platforms

c) Lack of entrepreneurial skills

d) Lack of availability of skilled workforce, which could work under their supervision

e) Low market demand and discrimination of dalit products

f) Discrimination: at the level of production, distribution and consumption

. Various step taken by government to solve thes problems includes

a) Support to the D.I.C.I

b) Stand Up India Plan - for these marginalised group, every bank is directed to given loan to at least two person

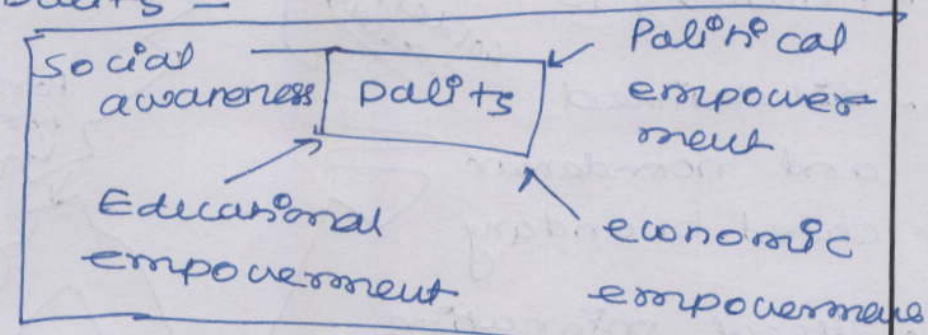
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

c) Mudra Bank and PM Mudra Yojana.

d) Various e-commerce platform like e-Haat etc.

e) Technology support under programme 'Meghdoot' cloud computing is provided.

Therefore social discrimination need an overall empowerment of Dalits –



Fight against discrimination was started as early as Jain and Buddha age and it still continues what requires is to increase the pace and overall strategy of Dalit empowerment.

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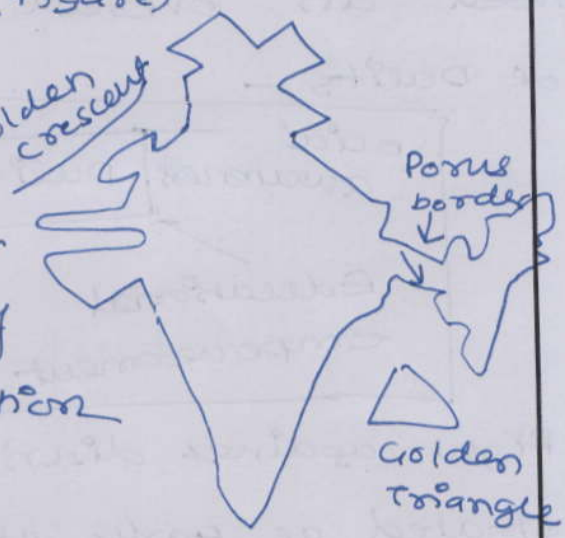
14. South Asia, with India at its centre, is the fastest growing region for human trafficking in the world. In this context, examine the reasons for human trafficking in India. How does the Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2016 seek to address this issue?

मानव तस्करी के मामले में दक्षिण एशिया विश्व में सबसे तेजी से उभरता हुआ क्षेत्र है, जहां भारत इसका केन्द्र है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में मानव तस्करी के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। मानव तस्करी (रोकथाम, संरक्षण और पुनर्वास) विधेयक, 2016 इस समस्या का किस प्रकार समाधान करने का प्रयास करता है?

South Asia is the ~~fast~~ fastest growing region for human trafficking various reasons include

1) Geographical (figure)

- Proximity to
- Ill defined and non-demarcated boundary
- Illegal migration



2) Economic

- Poverty, inequality, hunger, discrimination

3) Internal Instability

- Srilankan civil war

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- Insurgency in North-east
- Instability in Myanmar and Afganistan

4) Terrorism and other organised crime and lack of deterrance to the same (drug trafficking)

5) Lack of inter-country co-ordination and a proper platform

6) Proxy war between India and Pakistan

7) Refugee from neighbouring countries Rohingyas (Myanmar), Tamils (Srilanka) prosecuted minorities etc.

8) Neglect of women, transgenders etc.

Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, protection and Rehabilitation) Bill 2016 addresses some of the issues by –

a) Rehabilitation centres at every district level and frequent

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

monitoring and random inspection of the same

b) Single window for all the formalities for the victim

c) strict punishment

d) Inter-state co-ordination

Apart from above there is need for regional and International co-operation to prevent this human right ~~violance~~ violation menace.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Though India's performance in Olympics has improved over the years, our sports ecosystem continues to suffer from many deficiencies. Analyze. Enumerate the steps that can be taken to improve India's performance in multi-national sports events.

हालांकि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में ओलंपिक में भारत के प्रदर्शन में सुधार हुआ है, लेकिन हमारे खेल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में अब भी कई कमियां हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। बहु-राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतियोगिताओं में भारत के प्रदर्शन में सुधार करने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कदमों को एक-एक करके बताइए।

~~This year~~ Last olympics, India received highest number of medal however, in Rio olympic, India got only two medals. shows the deficiences in India's sport ecosystem.

a) Infrastructure - ~~Resource facility~~ various facilities like ground, equipments, technology are not available

b) Governance

- No regulatory body.
- Corruption, ~~leakage~~ and Nepotism
- Opaqueness
- lack of accountability for e.g. BCCI

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

~~politi~~

c) Politicisation of sports

d) Resources

→ fund

→ Human resources

- skilled coaches

- Inspirational leadership

e) Sports as a career is not established

f) Neglect by both state and centre government

g) Not included in curriculum of the schools

(I) Social determinants - poverty, hunger, health, education, discrimination (Dalit / women) also major challenge for sports in India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

steps can be taken to improve performance —

a) Socio-economic development of the country

b) Governance on the line of Lodha committee's recommendation

(c) Resource allocation

(d) Regional centre for various sports for excellence for eg. Badminton for Hydrabad

(e) National sports academies and universities

(f) Inter-country partnership and co-ordination

and most important participation of citizen in the sports must be encourage using various awareness mehanisms.

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16. Though economic relations remain the backbone of the India-GCC relationship, both sides have been looking for new areas of cooperation to strengthen their political and strategic ties. Comment.

यद्यपि आर्थिक संबंध अभी भी भारत-GCC संबंधों के रीढ़ हैं, फिर भी अपने राजनीतिक और सामरिक संबंधों को मजबूत करने के लिए दोनों पक्ष सहयोग के नए क्षेत्रों की खोज करते रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Gulf Co-operation council and India have good economic relationship →

1) Energy security for India
2) Food and another essential commodities for gulf countries
3) skilled workforce to the gulf countries
4) Export of service products from India
5) Investment in India (NIIT- Qatar)

New areas of co-operation

a) Terrorism and instability

b) UNSC reforms

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

c) Towards multilateralism

d) Indian Ocean Rim Association, project mausam and sagarmala

e) Chabhar port will give both economic and strategic

f) Tourism - Kerala ~~[illegible]~~ is emerging as good tourists destination

g) Oil reserves in India have been committed.

~~So, the~~ major challenges in this regard remains the instability of middle-east, Iran-saudi, Palestin-Israel conflict and various sectarian and non-state actors.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

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17. Whereas, on the one hand, multilateral institutions such as the United Nations and WTO are increasingly beset by logjam, on the other, regional and bilateral initiatives such as the TPP are gaining ground. Do you think India needs to review reliance on multilateralism in favour of bilateral and regional engagements?

जहाँ, एक ओर संयुक्त राष्ट्र और विश्व व्यापार संगठन जैसी बहुपक्षीय संस्थाएँ विभिन्न व्यवधानों से सर्वाधिक आक्रांत हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर क्षेत्रीय और द्विपक्षीय पहलें जैसे कि TPP अपना आधार प्राप्त कर रही हैं। क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को द्विपक्षीय और क्षेत्रीय गठबंधनों के पक्ष में बहुपक्षीयता पर अपनी निर्भरता की समीक्षा करने की आवश्यकता है?

Currently, multilateral institutes are facing the logjam because of various geo-political reasons like –

1) US-Russia ~~conf~~ Rivalary.
2) Developed and developing countries issue
3) Issue of Least developed countries.
4) Global slowdown
5) Lack of political will to reform UNSC, WTO and other institutes.

This leads to development of new regional and bilateral

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platforms like NDB, TPP, TATZP, RCEP etc

If India do not change then it will lost its ground on -

a) economic
- Trade diversion
- Investment diversion
- Finance diversion

b) Political and strategic isolation

c) Loss of bargaining power and seat at decision making platforms.

Interdependence and engagement is new normal in geopolitics India being a major power could push its strategy

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from multilateralism to pluralism, where she is one of the rule maker rather than follower.

· Signing of RCEP, Revival of IOR, BIMSTEC and various bilateral agreement will enhance India's image as global power will pave the path for pluralism.

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18. Even though India has been steadfast in its commitment to non-proliferation, its relationship with the export control regimes has not been without challenges. Discuss. Also, evaluate the importance of India joining export control regimes.

भले ही भारत अप्रसार के प्रति अपनी प्रतिबद्धता में दृढ़ रहा है, लेकिन निर्यात नियंत्रण व्यवस्थाओं के साथ इसके संबंध चुनौतियों से भरे रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, निर्यात नियंत्रण व्यवस्थाओं में भारत के सम्मिलित होने के महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

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19. Even though SAARC has remained a key aspect of India's neighbourhood policy, the efficacy of this regional grouping has been questioned in recent times. Discuss. Also critically examine the options available to India in this context.

भले ही सार्क भारत की पड़ोस नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू बना हुआ है, लेकिन इस क्षेत्रीय समूह की प्रभावकारिता पर हाल के दिनों में प्रश्न उठे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही इस संदर्भ में भारत के पास उपलब्ध विकल्पों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

South Asian Association for Regional co-operation established on 1985 to co-operate and co-ordinate to fight against poverty, hunger and malnutrition remains ineffective because of

a) India - Pakistan issue

b) Geographical Asymmetry
India being largest power

c) China angle

d) Instability (Srilankan war)

e) Lack of resources

f) Lack of ~~proper~~ inspiration leadership like Nehru

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Solution available to India

a) Isolation of Pakistan

- BBIN - motor - vehicle agreement
- BIMSTEC
- SAGE Pipe line
- chabar port and INSTC

b) Act - East policy in the eastern region based on non-reciprocity

c) Global pressure on Pakistan

d) economic and other sanction

e) Economic and political aid to unstable region eg. Afganistan

India being the largest member has the responsibility to

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Integrate south Asia to such a level that could become a precedence for other regions also

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20. The Indian diaspora is more prosperous than before and its involvement in India's development is increasing. How has India's engagement with its diaspora evolved over the years? Highlighting the initiatives taken by the government to fruitfully engage with the diaspora, comment on the emerging challenges in this context.

प्रवासी भारतीय समुदाय (इंडियन डायस्पोरा) अब पहले से अधिक समृद्ध है और भारत के विकास में इसकी भागीदारी भी बढ़ रही है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में अपने प्रवासी समुदाय के साथ भारत की संलग्नता किस प्रकार निरंतर विकसित हुई है? प्रवासी भारतीय समुदाय के साथ सफल रूप से संलग्न होने के लिए सरकार द्वारा आरम्भ की गयी विभिन्न पहलों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में उभरती चुनौतियों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Evolution

1) Neglesence till 1970s

2) Welfare after 1970s
- PIO, OCI card

3) Engagement
- FDI
- Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas
- el

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 759)

Name of Candidate	AJAY JAIN		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	16475
Center	ORN	Date	18/10/2016

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस पश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर काई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. India has the lowest tax-to-GDP ratio among countries with a similar per capita income on a purchasing power parity basis. Explain the reasons for the low tax-to-GDP ratio in India. What measures can be taken to correct this situation?

भारत का कर-GDP अनुपात वस्तुतः क्रय-शक्ति समता के आधार पर भारत जैसे प्रति व्यक्ति आय वाले देशों के बीच न्यूनतम है। भारत में न्यून कर-GDP अनुपात के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इस स्थिति को सही करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

Recently, released data from Income Tax department shows that only 4% filled their return and among them more than 50% didn't paid any taxes. This shows only 1% of the population paid the tax and leading to one of the lowest tax-to-GDP ratio of 17%.

Reasons for low tax-to-GDP ratio

a) Adminstrative reasons

→ complex forms, no simplification

→ corruption, delay in refund

→ Fear of harrasment

→ No accountability of the official

all this led to gap between tax

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payer and adminstration

b) Economic reason

→ Black money generation, illegal activity transactions are out of the purview

→ Informal economy (more than 50%)

→ Various tax exemption (tax planning)

c) Social reason

→ Acceptance of tax evasion, no social stigma associated with black money corruption

d) Political – lack of political will to punish the tax-evaders in the guise of vote-bank politics

e) No monitoring and evaluation

Therefore there is need of overhaul transformation of tax adminstration in India. Various measures like –

1) Adminstration reforms on the line of TARC (Tax Adminstration

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reform commission) chaired by parthasarathi shome like simplifying TDS procedure, merger of CBEC and CBDT.

2) ESWAR Panel recommendation could be implemented for simplifying the procedure

3) A direct tax code

4) Education, awareness

5) Use of technology

6) Need to move from enforcement to facilitation, harassment to responsive.

overall, need to make it tax-friendly and strict punishment to the culprits. Then only prime minister's vision of RAPID (Revenue, Accountability, performance, integrity) can be made reality.

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2. In spite of various initiatives, the condition of the power sector still remains one of the core challenges for India. Comment.
विभिन्न पहलों के बावजूद, विद्युत क्षेत्रक की स्थिति भारत के लिए अभी भी एक प्रमुख चुनौती बनी हुई है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Power sector work on four component as show in the figure:-

Generation → Transmission → Distribution → Utilisation

Government of India has taken various steps at almost all the level but challenges remains.

At generation level mega power plant, coal availability, Nuclear power plant, solar parks, pulg and play plants, captive coal blocks etc. have led to good generation of around 300 GW which is sufficient currently for the ~~country~~ country.

At Transmission level

- There is a high transmission and distribution losses (T&D) due to

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Inefficient technologies

→ Telcos (Transmission companies) are financially seek and no capital investment is done in them

→ Various villages (more than 18000) still out of the reach

→ To improve T&D loss government have taken ~~steps~~ like IPDS (Integrated power development scheme), Feeder separation etc.

At Distribution :-

Here the big problem lies. Despite good generation and transmission, distribution have not reached.

a) Distribution companies are financially unviable, because of high debt they have taken.

b) Inefficient technologies

c) They are not buying the power therefore hurting generating and transmission companies.

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To, tackle this menace government has taken the step in the form of UDAY scheme.

In which state government will write-off the their debt. And in future they will not take the responsibility of subsidies given by ~~the~~ state government.

This situation arised because of unpragmatic user charges and subsides.

At utilisation level

a) Power theft is the big reason for current situation

b) Litigation and revenue loss

c) Inefficient power usage leading to power deficit etc.

c) UJALA scheme to provide LED is a good step.

Therefore, there is urgent need of co-ordinative and collaborative approach to work towards these challenges

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Examine the reasons for poor performance of public sector banks in India. Give an account of the steps taken by the government and RBI to improve their performance. Also analyse whether the risks arising from the consolidation of the Indian banking sector outweigh the potential longer-term benefits.

भारत में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रक के बैंकों के दयनीय प्रदर्शन के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। सरकार और RBI द्वारा इनके प्रदर्शन में सुधार करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही विश्लेषण कीजिए कि क्या भारतीय बैंकिंग क्षेत्रक के समेकन से उत्पन्न जोखिम दीर्घावधि में प्राप्त होने वाले संभावित लाभों पर भारी पड़ेंगे?

Public sector banks have the 14 % of their outstanding debt as stressed debt. Therefore, high NPAs.

Reason for poor performance

a) Economic
- overall slow down
- Incomplete projects leading to high NPAs
- sector specific problems like steel, textile, real estate

b) Bankers
- corruption, nepotism, faulty risk assessment
- Fear of enforcement agencies among official, if they right off

c) Project promoters
- wilful defaulters
- Aggressive bidding
- fund diversion, corruption

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

d) Government
- Policy uncertainity, tax terrorism, problem in land acquisition has led to stalled projects leading to high NPAs

e) RBI
- High provisioning measures
- Early classification as NPAs
- Forcing for BASEL III Norms.

So, all the above are responsible for

Q. Various steps taken by Government

a) Indradhanush Plan (on PJ NAYAK Recom.)

1. Appointment
2. Bank Board Bureau set up under Vinod Rai
3. Capitalisation — Rs. 10,000 crore budgetary suppor
4. De-stressing banks
   - Revival of stalled projects via critical gap funding, environment clearances etc.
5. Empowerment
   - SBI and its associates merger
   - 100% FDI in ARC (Asset Restructuring Companies)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Framework of Accountability

7. Governance reforms like Independent directors etc. (SARFESI Amendment)

So, government is working on Indradhanush plan.

Steps by RBI

a) S4A – scheme for the projects which are viable in long term and already paid more than 50%

b) SDR and CDR – strategic and corporate debt restructuring

c) Special mention account for early detection

Consolidation

Benefits	Risk
1) economy of scale	1) Different technology platforms
2) Interoperability	2) Language and geographical challenges
3) Big bank, International recognition	3) Closure of Branches
4) low administrative cost and operation cost	4) Loss of jobs
5) Rationalising human resources	5) Incompatibility
	6) Depositor may go to other banks due to loss of identity.

So cost-benefit analysis must be done

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Tax treaties intended to avoid double taxation have in many cases become instruments for double non-taxation. Elaborate. List the major amendments in the India-Mauritius DTAA and the advantages that are expected to accrue due to it.
दोहरे कराधान से बचाव के प्रयोजन से की गई कर संधियाँ कई मामलों में दोहरे गैर-कराधान का साधन बन गयी हैं। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए। भारत-मॉरीशस DTAA में हुए प्रमुख संशोधनों और इनके कारण प्राप्त होने वाले अपेक्षित लाभों की सूची प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

There are two types of taxation system in the world.

Source based	Destination based
- Developed economies	- Developing economic
- at the source of economic activity	- At the destination of economic activity,

So, there is a chance that there could be double-taxation on the trade and to avoid this double-taxation agreement have been formulated. However, there are various problems in this.

a) Base erosion and profit shifting towards low-tax country
b) Round tripping, treaty shopping
c) Fake companies, or one room

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

companies for e.g. in Mauritius to avoid the taxes

d) Individual that do not belongs to either of the nation tend to be benefitted which again violates of DTAA.

e) Even domestic companies route their investment via Mauritius.

This led to non-taxation and tax avoidance. To solve this problem government amended DTAA as followed-

a) No exemption of wealth tax

b) Benefits will be given to genuine companies (a office, more than 27 lank operation cost etc.)

c) Grand-fathering clause: to be implemented in the 3 years gradually

d) Clarification of the tax regime.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Advantages -

a) Tax avoidance would be curbed using the genuine company clause

b) more revenue from taxes

c) Investment - may fall in initial years but will increase later, due to clarity

d) Easy transformation - via grand fathering clause

e) Ease of doing business and good investor sentiments.

Amendment to DTAA is right step in right direction, what is needed is to amend the treaties with other countries also, so that a levels playing field and clarity comes in the tax regime of India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Emerging ICT and their appropriation by society constitutes a threat that demands new competencies and practices to be developed and integrated in the existing police work. Discuss with examples.
उभरती ICT एवं समाज द्वारा उसके प्रयोग में एक ऐसा खतरा समाहित है जो पुलिस के वर्तमान कार्य में नई क्षमताओं और प्रथाओं के विकास और समेकन की मांग करता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

ICT is a tool for empowerment of citizens, ease of living and improving standard of living. However, it also poses a new threats to the society like –

a) Cyber security – There is increasing crimes like phishing (RBI phishing scam, ICC world cup fishing scam), Cyber espionage (Sony TV and North Korea) stalking, whaling, cyber crimes like economic fraud etc.
To deal with this the new infra-structure and new competencies need to be integrated in police. National cyber security policy, CERT-In etc. are good steps.

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b) Use of social media - for recruiting radicalised persons like Masood or Banglore, for hatred speech, defaming the country, society and individual, rumours etc.

To cope with this government is working on National social media policy and amendment to various Acts.

c) New technologies like Artificial Intelligence, virtual reality, use of drones etc also requires the police to build there capacities

d) Cyber-terrorism from ISIS, Al-Queda requires the police to response as early as possible

Therefore, new practices and competencies need to be integrated in the existing police framework

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to cope up with the above challenges one of the good steps could be that, police personnel must be sent for frequent training and formation of dedicated cell for specific crime, at the same time ensuring co-ordination.

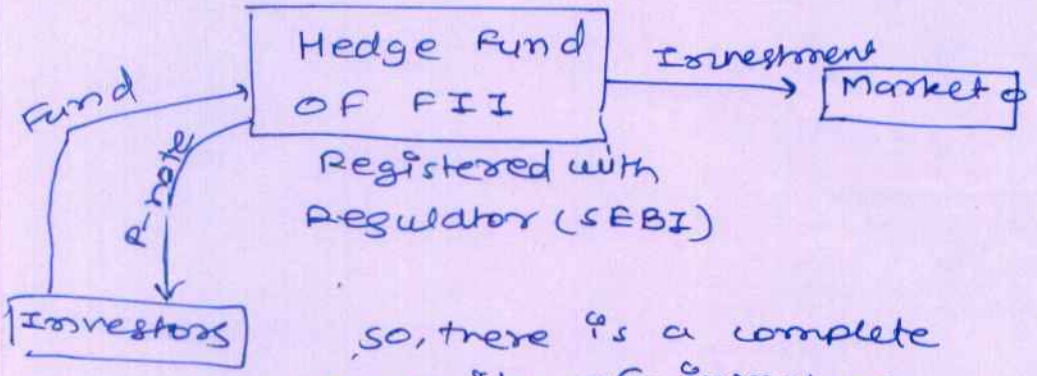
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. What are P-Notes and how do they impact the financial system in India? In this context, also highlight the recent regulatory measures taken by SEBI to deal with them.

पी-नोट्स क्या हैं और वे भारत में वित्तीय प्रणाली को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं? इस संदर्भ में, सेबी द्वारा हाल ही में इनसे निपटने के लिए किए गए विनियामक उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

P-note ~~and~~ are offshore derivate instruments, which are used to invest in foreign market without need of registering in that market.

Working of P-notes



so, there is a complete anonymity of investors.

Impact on financial system

a) Hot money – P-notes comes via FIIs and these are hot money, which are responsible for fluctuation in market as well as forex reserves

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b) money-laundering – Black money of the country is invested in the economy via this route

c) discourages investments via other methods, therefore impacting the economy

d) Impact on society – Indirectly in a way it promotes the wealth generated by illegal activities

Recent regulatory measures taken by SEBI –

a) stringent KYC norms : in line with supreme court order, SEBI revised the KYC norms. under which investor has to establish his identity.

b) Investigation – SEBI also requires the disclose the identities of all the involved if the need arises

c) Registration – is compulsory

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of the new investors.

P-notes though have adverse impact on economy, however, these are also source of good funding. What is required is proper regulation and enforcement and incentivising them to retain funds for long term.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The rising levels of e-waste generation in India have been a matter of concern in recent years. Examine the underlying causes of this scenario and the challenges associated with it. How can the new E-Waste Management Rules, 2016 help in meeting these concerns?
भारत में ई-अपशिष्ट उत्पादन का बढ़ता स्तर हाल के वर्षों में चिंता का विषय रहा है। इस परिदृश्य के अंतर्निहित कारणों एवं इससे संबद्ध चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए। ई-अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 इन चिंताओं का समाधान करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकता है?

India is a 5th largest generator of e-waste in the world and has very low recycling proportion and treatment.

Various cause of this scenario

a) Huge demand of electronic items in the country and upgrading technology
→ low recycling levels.
b) Imports of e-waste from other developed countries

Challenges

c) Lack of awareness and education about harm effect of e-wastes
d) Inadequate infrastrutral facilities to treat them
e) Inadequate monitoring and enforcement of rules

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d) Informal sector involved in recycling and treatment.

e) Lack of technology to recycle and re-use e-waste

It has a adverse impact on the environment, health and the overall ecosystem of the Bio-sphere. So, there is a urgent need to work on this menace.

E-waste management rules, 2016 may help in this; which includes-

a) Extended producer liability to collect and recycle the e-waste

b) Provision of mandatory e-waste recycling plant for new manufacturing plant clearance

c) Rag picker will be trained and formalied in to formal e-waster recycling procedure

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d) stringent fine and punishment for violation of rules

e) Responsibilities of intermediaries also mandated.

(f) Government support for installing e-waste treatment plant.

Apart from above, what is needed in awareness and education of citizens, which will pave the path of more recycling, reusing and reducing refine regarding e-waste management

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Terror groups, much like corporate bodies have well and truly embraced and exploited the benefits of globalisation. Discuss the statement with reference to terror financing and propaganda activities.
कॉर्पोरेट निकायों की ही भाँति आतंकवादी समूहों ने भी सही मायने में काफी हद तक वैश्वीकरण के लाभों को आत्मसात और उनका दोहन किया है। आतंकी वित्तपोषण एवं प्रचार गतिविधियों के संदर्भ में इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Globalisation, on one side led to development of MNCs., corporate house, FDI, technology transfer and innovation, on other side it has also led to financing of terrorism, use of social media for propaganda etc.

So globalisation is becoming two-edge sword. Globalisation led improvement and spread of ICT have been exploited by terror groups. Two most important include-

1) Terror financing

a) Use of Banking system to transfer and payment settlement

b) Money laundering and other organised crime like human

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

trafficking, arms and ammunation trade, drug trafficking helps them financing.

c) Currently ISIS is financing itself via oil and gas trade, using only this networks

d) Various countries are supporting terrorist activities using the technology

e) Crowd-funding, via donation and other measures by radicalising the youth.

Propaganda

a) Use of social media to radicalised the youth across the world

b) Fear pshichosis – via various videos among the masses.

c) Communication among various branch and motivation via these technologies.

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To curb these activities, global co-ordination is much necessary, because, these activities can not be controlled by a single country or few countries.

They can cut the source of funding and the terrorist will be end automatically. Further there is need of de-radicalisation of youth so that they do not get attracted towards radicals.

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9. What is net-metering? Critically analyse its potential in incentivising distributed generation in India.
नेट-मीटरिंग क्या है? भारत में वितरित उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करने में इसकी क्षमता का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Net-metering is a procedure in which net unit cost is either charged or paid depending on the consumption and generation

Net metering = consumed units − generated units

Various advantage

a) Power generation — As extra unit will be paid by government it will help in power generation

b) Efficiency — Now, consumer will try to sell as much he can.

c) Reach — It will reach to the remote village in a distributed manner

d) Renewable energy — Higher incentives for net-metering will help in expansion of renewable energy.

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e) No need of transmission to a great distance, because power is utilised where it is consumed.

Challenges

a) Grid connectivity – There may be situation, where one region is surplus, so there is need to transmit this surplus.

b) Infrastructure requirement for such a huge tasks

c) Funds availability for renewable energy

d) High cost of generation due to small scale generation

e) maintenance and operational cost will be a burden on consumer

d) Fluctuality in the power generation

e) Vulnerability will be high in this because consumer now becomes

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the consumer as well as producer

Therefore, a comprehensive analysis needs to be done and then government should move ahead. International funding and best practices could be replicated in India, so face the above challenges.

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10. Explain the challenges associated with predicting the monsson accurately. Can shifting to a completely dynamical model from the one used by the IMD presently help in improving the accuracy of predicting the monsoon?
मानसून के सटीक पूर्वानुमान से संबद्ध चुनौतियों की व्याख्या कीजिए। क्या IMD द्वारा वर्तमान में प्रयोग किए जा रहे मॉडल के स्थान पर पूर्णतः गतिशील मॉडल का उपयोग मानसून के पूर्वानुमान की सटीकता को बढ़ा सकता है।

Monsoon is one of the least understood phenomenon in the meteorology. And it also impossible to predict monsoon accurately.

Various challenges associated in prediction

a) Factors affecting monsoon ranges from SST of pacific to India ocean, prevailing winds, pressure etc. measuring and predicting all of the above factor is a huge task

b) Tele-connections like El-Nino, MJO, IOD, La-Nina also affect the monsoon.

c) Timing - about burst and break prediction is also a major challenge.

d) Amount or volume prediction :-

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depends on various phenomenon as the time of monsoon and they can not be predicted.

e) Inconsistency in empirical data

f) Lack of capacity and sophisticated technology.

Currently, Monsoon prediction could be done based on two model—

a) Empirical

b) Dynamic

Empirical model involves extrapolation of earlier data, superimposed on the present situation or parameters. It is currently used by IMD.

In Dynamic model, the current parameters are measured and then prediction is done. It provides prediction for every day or week. Shifting completely towards it will help in improving accuracy

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but it will be not very useful because information dissemination in country like India is a major challenge.

What is required is that both model could be used for long-term prediction (empirical) and short-term warning (dynamic) which will in interest of the farmers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill would require to work along with the Forest Rights Act in order to achieve the aims of environment protection while also ensuring rights of the tribal people. Comment.
जनजातीय लोगों के अधिकारों को सुनिश्चित करते हुए, पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण कोष विधेयक को वन अधिकार अधिनियम के साथ समन्वय की आवश्यकता होगी। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

CAMPA Bill provides for institutional mechanism for spending of the funds and various activities in which these funds could be spent. Major responsibility is given to the state.

CAMPA alone could not achieve the goal of environment protection it requires support of all stake-holders like tribals, forest dwellers etc.

Working along with FRA will ensure

a) No conflict between forest officials and tribals.

b) knowledge and capacity of tribals could be harnessed in the form of Joint forest management and Van panchayats

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c) Sustainable long-term environment protection can only be ensured via co-ordination with tribal

d) For that the tribal welfare is necessary and FRA implementation in latter and spirit will help in this.

e) Effective and efficient spending of money will help more and more environment protection.

f) Effective planning, implementation and execution.

Spending just money will not ensure the environment protection. It will require sustained and co-ordinated effort with all stake holders.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. It has been argued that India's strained patent protection and IP administration has failed to keep pace with growing technological advances. In this context, examine the provisions of the new Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy, 2016. Also explain how the new policy can help boost innovation and entrepreneurship in the country.

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारत का विकृत पेटेंट संरक्षण एवं बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकार प्रशासन वस्तुतः विकसित होती तकनीकी प्रगतियों से तालमेल बैठाने में असफल रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, नई बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकार (IPR) नीति, 2016 के प्रावधानों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही व्याख्या कीजिए कि नई नीति देश में नवोन्मेष और उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने में किस प्रकार सहयोग कर सकती है।

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13. Though the frequency of both droughts and floods has increased in many states of the country, the preparedness level for mitigating their impacts still has significant gaps. Discuss in the context of India.
यद्यपि सूखे और बाढ़, दोनों की आवृत्ति देश के कई राज्यों में बढ़ी है किंतु उनके प्रभावों को कम करने हेतु तैयारियों के स्तर में अभी भी एक बड़ा अंतराल विद्यमान है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Recent, suprem court judgement in a PIL of 'Swaraj Abhiyan' shows that the level of preparedness is very poor in India with respect to droughts.

Due to climate change, global warming and sealevel changes extreme event's intensity and frequency have increased. The prolonged two-year drought then floods recently are the case in point.

Gaps in prepadness for mitigation of Impacts –

a) Vulnerability maps have not been created

b) Institutional mechanism – like NDRF, NDRF (Fund) have not been formulated in all states

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

c) No revision guidelines and plan with respect to drought and floods supreme court directed to revise it

d) National Food security Act, is yet to be implemented

e) Root cause of aggravating such calamities like Agricultural practices and deforestation have not been addressed

f) slow response to floods by the responsible authorities

g) Droughts provide enough time to respond, but the lack of preparedness is the cause of this ~~menace~~ menace impacting large population.

h) Information dissemination, early warning systems are very poor for flood situations.

(i) Capacity building and capability enhancement of locals could be

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the best strategy to cope up with in golden hours and after that but India lacks at this front also

so, there is need to a preparedness in a manner that such event do not impact the livelihood of the population. A National Disaster management plan, with proper accountability mechanism will help in mitigating the risks.

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14. In view of the high levels of inequality in India, it is imperative to not only broaden access to education and health but also financial services. Discuss. Also highlight the efforts made by the government in recent times to address inequality by promoting financial inclusion.
भारत में असमानता के उच्च स्तरों को देखते हुए न केवल शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य बल्कि वित्तीय सेवाओं तक पहुँच को भी विस्तृत करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में वित्तीय समावेशन को बढ़ावा देकर असमानता को कम करने के लिए किए गए प्रयासों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

According to OXFAM report, top 1% of population accrued the 50% of benefits in period 2005-12 and last 50% accued only 1% of benefits in the same period.

This shows the growing inequality in the country. To bridge this gap there is need of empowerment of citizen based on rights based approach rather than the earlier welfare approach.

To empower the citizen ~~we~~ we need to provide

a) Education - for access to opportunities to remove the poverty of information and close the information assymmetry

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

b) Access to health - for a productive life, with no out-of-pocket expenditure and healthy life.

c) Access to financial services like credit, insurance remittance, accounts etc. It will help him-

(i) credit availability at cheap rate

(ii) welfare schemes and subsidies of government could reach to him in a better and secured manner.

(iii) Reducing leakage and corruption as shown in DBT and MGNREGA

(iv) sending remittances to the family, insurance in PMJJY, APY etc.

(v) saving, SHG formation co-operative etc

So, financial services would definately help in eradication of poverty in a sustainable manner there by reducing ~~pove~~ inequality

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Various steps taken by government for financial inclusion—

a) PM Jan dhan Yojana

b) PM mudra Yojana

c) Indian Post and Payment Bank

d) Insurance schemes like PM Jeevan Jyoti and Atal Pension Yojana

e) DBT in LPG and MGNREGA

f) common service centre and e-mitra at village level

g) Business correspondent model

(h) Deepak Mohanty committee on financial inclusion further recommended for target specific schemes like for women, farmers, Islamic banking etc.

Government and RBI both are working towards financial inclusion and the civil society support is need of the hour

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15. Examine the need for indigenization of the defence industry in India. While highlighting its challenges, analyse how the new Defence Procurement Policy (DPP) and relaxations in FDI norms can address these challenges.
भारत में रक्षा उद्योगों के स्वदेशीकरण की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। इसकी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए विश्लेषण कीजिए कि नई रक्षा खरीद नीति (डिफेंस प्रोक्योरमेंट पॉलिसी-DPP) एवं FDI मानदंडों में दी गयी छूटें इन चुनौतियों को किस प्रकार संबोधित कर सकती हैं।

India is the largest importer of defence equipments and has very high budget for defence.

Need of indigenization of defence

a) security threat : due to import recent scorpene leakage is the case in point

b) Forex saving — due to low imports

c) employment generation

d) Boost to manufacturing industry and make in India

e) India could develope need specific technology and equipments

f) corruption and malpractices in foreign procurements.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

challenges in indigenization

a) Lack of technology required for the defence

b) Private sector involvement is very low

c) skilled man power availability

d) Research, development and innovation is very low (very few patent)

e) High cost as compare to foreign competitors

f) DRDO governance and corruption and inefficiencies.

g) WTO norms and trade agreements regarding defence.

In this Defence Procurement Policy envisaged for —

a) special attention to Indian producer in the form of high procurement

b) Clear guidlines and principles for foreign procurements.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

c) Tax incentives to indigenous producers.

Relaxed FDI norms allow 49% FDI in Defence in automatic route. The joint venture with foreign companies will help in garnering fund, technology and best management practices.

What is required is to follow the 'ISRO model' with government ~~support~~ support, inspiring leaders and scientists, ~~to~~ involvement of young generation.

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16. Digital technologies have the potential to dramatically transform higher education. Giving a special emphasis to MOOCs, analyse the statement in the context of India.
डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियों में उच्च शिक्षा को नाटकीय ढंग से रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता है। MOOCs पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भारत के संदर्भ में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India is vast country, with so much of diversity and huge size. providing education to every citizen with present global requirement is a very big challenge.

The digital technologies could transform the higher education which is plagued with low quality, low investment and low outcome vicious cycle.

It helps in –

a) Distance learning programmes on online platforms to fill the skill gap or knowledge gap.

b) Best lectures and discussion could be accessed via MOOCs (massive open online courses).

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c) Massive open online courses (MOOCs)

→ low cost

→ high quality

→ Better reach – remote areas

→ Filling the skill and knowledge gap

→ open courses which could be enrolled by any age, any person across the India

→ Improving employability

→ will help drop-outs to purse higher education courses

other benefits of Digital technologies

a) Tele-education from foreign institution and faculties

b) Inter-university co-ordination and collaboration

c) Access to huge sea of knowledge over Internet

d) No socio-economic or political constraints.

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So digital technologies have the capality to transform higher education from output orientation to outcome base approach.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. The Civil Aviation Policy 2016 would help in building a more modern, safe, secure and sustainable aviation industry while also boosting regional connectivity and tourism. Discuss.

नागरिक उड्डयन नीति, 2016 अधिक आधुनिक, सुरक्षित, सुदृढ़ और संधारणीय विमानन उद्योग को विकसित करने में सहयोग करेगी और साथ ही क्षेत्रीय कनेक्टिविटी और पर्यटन को भी बढ़ावा देगी। चर्चा कीजिए।

civil Aviation policy recently launched by ministry of civil aviation will help — in

a) modern, safe and secure aviation

via schemes like viable gap funding, modernisation of AAI, improving, safety norms using traffic control regimes.

further liberalisation of 5/25 scheme, FDI liberalization will also help in modernization

b) Regional connectivity

- Hourly cap via Regional connectivity scheme of 2500 Rs
- Brownfield and Green field airports
- No frills airport

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Basic facilities to be provided by state authorities

Tourism

- most of Indian tourist go to near by foreign country like Thailand, srilanka. largely due to high air-fare
- This scheme by improving connectivity, lowering fare will help in tourism industry flourishing.

However, there are concerns -

a) Higher taxes on commercial flights to fund regional connectivity scheme

b) Distorting open market - principles

c) Availability of funding

d) Co-ordination with state and private developers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

e) liberalisation of FDI could threaten the National security and competition of under-developed aviation industry

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What is the significance of start-ups for Indian economy? Critically analyse the provisions of "Start-up India" program and the challenges that lie ahead in its effective implementation.

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए स्टार्ट-अप्स का महत्व क्या है? 'स्टार्ट-अप इंडिया' कार्यक्रम के उपबंधों एवं इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Start-ups for Indian economy have huge economic, social and strategic significance —

a) Employment generation

b) FDI attraction

c) Revival of MSME sector

d) Moving towards formalised economy

e) making India Innovation hub

(f) Forex earners and increasing exports

(g) sustaining the economic growth of India

(f) Research and development

(g) solving the problem of society in the form of social entrepreneurship

(i) Lobbying for India as knowledge economy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Analysis of provision of standup India programme-

a) Tax benefits could be misused by making various fairalous start-ups

b) Success of start ups is very low around less than 10%

c) self certification, lax labour clause and relaxed environmental norm could harm the labour welfare and environment protection

d) Distorting the level playin field in the market.

However, these provisions will help in building an environment for a start-up flourishment.

Various challenges ahead-

a) Fund Attraction

b) Implementation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

c) monitoring and evaluation

d) Exit mechanism and rehabilitation of failed start-ups

e) Tax evasion

f) making them big unicorn (1 billion) companies

g) Diversification in other than IT sectors.

So, challenges are there, we need to move in a sustained way with corrective measures at every level to make the India world's largest economy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. What do you understand by methanol economy? Discuss its environmental and economic advantages. How does methanol compare with other new generational fuels such as ethanol and hydrogen?

मेथनॉल अर्थव्यवस्था से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके पर्यावरणीय और आर्थिक लाभों की चर्चा कीजिए। नई पीढ़ी के अन्य ईंधनों यथा इथेनॉल और हाइड्रोजन से मेथनॉल की तुलना कीजिए।

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Differentiating between Augmented Reality and Virtual Reality, explain why it is argued by many that these technologies are not just about gaming but can change our lives.

आग्मेन्टड रियलिटी और वर्चुअल रियलिटी (संवर्धित वास्तविकता और आभासी वास्तविकता) के बीच अन्तर स्पष्ट कीजिए। व्याख्या कीजिए कि अनेक व्यक्तियों द्वारा यह तर्क क्यों दिया जाता है कि ये प्रोद्यौगिकियाँ केवल गेमिंग के लिए हीं नहीं हैं बल्कि हमारे जीवन को परिवर्तित कर सकती हैं।

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 762)

Name of Candidate	AJAY JAIN		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	16475
Center	ORN	Date	17/11/2016

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस पश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर काई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Even though the Representation of the People Act has been amended from time to time, the issues pertaining to criminalisation and influence of money power remain unresolved. Comment. Also discuss the role played by the judiciary and the Election Commission in this context.

यद्यपि जनप्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम को समय-समय पर संशोधित किया जाता रहा है, तथापि अपराधीकरण एवं धन-बल के प्रभाव से संबंधित मुद्दों का समाधान अब तक नहीं हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इसके साथ ही इस संदर्भ में न्यायपालिका एवं चुनाव आयोग द्वारा निभायी गयी भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Current Parliament has around 40% of member as criminal case charged fited or alleged. This is the situation, despite RPA, 1951 and 1950 amended time to time, supreme court made several judgement and election commission put forward various guidelines.

Reason for criminalisation of politics

a) Rising cost of contesting elections

b) First past the post system :- In which despite less than 30% of vote person can get elected.

c) Failure of legislature – to make the simple and strict law. It is often

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used to save the culprits. For e.g. recent amendments in FCRA regarding foreign funding

d) Failure of criminal judicial system
- Inadequate intelligence
- Political interference in investigation
- lack of evidences
- Delay in prosecution
- low enforcement

all these encourages criminals to contest election

e) Failure of society – lack of social stigma regarding criminal politics. Clear and person with integrity are not pursing it as a career.

In this regard supreme court decision

a) Right to informed choice — ADR versus UOI case

b) NOTA (None of the above) button was introduced

c) Complete the disposal within one year for current parliamentarian

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d) Directed high courts to not suspend the conviction, only ~~section~~ conviction can be suspended

e) section 8 of RPA, 1951 – unconstitutional of giving 90 day after conviction

Election commission – function

a) Model code of conduct enforement

b) Election observers

c) cancelling and re-election at certain booths.

d) Other reforms purposed.

– Two ballot system

– Right to Reject

– Disqualification, if charges framed, enquiry set up by Internal etc.

What is required is to reform the functioning of political parties – internal democracy, transparency, accountability, strict punishment, funding mechanism and awareness among society then only criminalisation of politics can be solved.

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2. The main function of the Public Accounts Committee is to ascertain that the money granted by Parliament has been spent by the government within the scope of the demand. In this context, critically analyse the role played by the Public Accounts Committee.

लोक लेखा समिति का प्रमुख कार्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि संसद द्वारा स्वीकृत धनराशि का सरकार द्वारा व्यय स्वीकृत सीमा के अंतर्गत किया गया है। इस संदर्भ में, लोक लेखा समिति द्वारा निभायी गयी भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Public Accounts committee is a standing committee comprising 22 members (15 Loksabha, 7 Rajyasabha) is responsible for —

a) Scrutinising the CAG's reports
b) Ascertaining the properity of the grants
c) Audit report by various other agenics also scrutinised.

Therefore public Accounts committee is fundamental to —

a) Fincial Accountability and integrity of the government — via scrutinizing various audits
b) Helps governments to change their spending mechanism if something

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is going wrong.

c) makes suggestions and reason for any financial irregularity in appropriation

d) Presents the report to the parliament.

However, various flaws are there –

a) Post-spending scrutiny – It scrutinises only after the spent is owned therefore less effective and enforceable

b) Advisory nature of the committee its recommendations never accepted or implemented in true spirit

c) Lack of capacity and expertise :

Given the complex nature of audits they do not have expertise. However, CAG assists them, but it is very indirect

d) Lack of time and delay in scrutiny

e) Vested interests

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Therefore, they helped in maintaining financial integrity but at large remain ineffective. In this regard CAG can be made responsible to the parliament, just like in United Kingdom, for improved financial accountability and better scrutiny.

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3. Referendums are portrayed as popular governance in its purest form, however, it is also argued that they often subvert democracy rather than serve it. Examine in the light of recent developments across the globe.

जनमत-संग्रह को लोकप्रिय शासन के शुद्धतम रूप में चित्रित किया जाता है, हालांकि यह तर्क भी दिया जाता है कि वे लोकतंत्र का प्रयोजन सिद्ध करने के स्थान पर प्राय: उसको विकृत देते हैं। हाल की वैश्विक घटनाओं के आलोक में परीक्षण कीजिए।

Referendus is direct democracy tool, unlike representative democracy where elected executive takes decision, here people are asked to whether a decision is to be taken on not. Based on majority of votes government takes decision. Just like in Brexit where around 48% voted for 'Yes', or in switzerland where majority voted for 'NO' for uniform basic Income.

Benefits of Refrendums

a) Direct democracy from grass root level

b) Participative democracy, where people are asked to vote every time

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c) Increased transparency and accountability of executives

d) Good Governance and moving towards co-governance.

e) Increased interest of people in politics.

However there are various problems

a) Majoritarian view – like in Brexit One major part Scotland voted for No (62%). Still Brexit happened. So, it is against the protection of minority rights

b) People's opinion often framed by radical ideas rather than rational which harms the economy and therefore welfare of the people. Which is again against the democracy.

c) Reduces the accountability of elected executive – as now people themselves

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are responsible for their actions

d) It keeps the situation on ground political charged, which harms the fraternity and integrity of the nation

e) Finally, it can lead to regionalisations and separatism demand for e.g. scotland.

So, Referendum in this immature society and polity often subvert democracy rather than serve it. It should be taken only in few cases of substances and where there is no political immaturity. for e.g. Brexit in light of refugee crisis could be avoided.

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4. What do you understand by special category status for states? Examine its contribution in bringing balanced regional development in the country. In light of the 14th Finance Commission recommendations, analyse whether this categorisation has outlived its relevance.

राज्यों को विशेष श्रेणी का दर्जा प्रदान किये जाने से आप क्या समझते हैं? देश में संतुलित क्षेत्रीय विकास लाने में इसके योगदान का परीक्षण कीजिए। 14वें वित्त आयोग की अनुशंसाओं के प्रकाश में विश्लेषण कीजिए कि क्या इस वर्गीकरण ने अपनी प्रासंगिकता को बनाए रखा है?

Special category status as a concept was mooted in fifth finance commission. And National development council (NDC) is responsible for granting special category status (SCS) based on following ~~terrain~~ criterias –

a) Hilly terrains
b) Border areas
c) Low population density
d) low socio-economic indicators

currently 11 states enjoys SCS status 7 north-east, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal pradesh, Uttar pradesh and sikkim.

Benefits of SCS

a) More financial outlay for planned expenditure. (central sector schemes)

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b) More grants then loans

c) exemption for excise duty and other tax incentives

d) Special support from central government.

All these helps the states to increase economic growth and streamline with other states, these by balanced regional development.

However, economic disparity has been increased vis-a-vis other states because, they grew, but other states grew much faster.

It is because of political instability neglect by national parties, corruption and leakages, under-utilisation of funds and no fiscal prudence.

Current Relevance after fourteen FC.

There is less relevance of SCS after FFC –

a) It has done away with planned and non-planned expenditure.

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b) Increased share of disporable tax revenue (42%) so, overall decreased in centre's assistance

c) Competitive and co-operative Federalism has been the focused

d) After, GST, excise duty and other exemption will not be available

⇒ Therefore, It has very less relevance. Though funds are important, but it is the policies, laws and political will which is more important. Then state can attract funds also. The 'special package' for Andhrapradesh and foreign funding is a case in point

Therefore, stable policy regime with support from centre to backward state is need of the hour, rather than symbolic status of special category.

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5. It is contended that GST regime will significantly curb the financial autonomy of states by taking away substantial taxation powers. In this regard, examine the impact of the GST regime on federal structure of our polity. What are the proposed mechanisms in the bill which seek to address this issue?

यह दावे किए जाते हैं कि GST व्यवस्था, राज्यों की कराधान शक्तियों में पर्याप्त कटौती कर, राज्यों की वित्तीय स्वायत्तता पर उल्लेखनीय रूप से अंकुश लगाएगी। इस संबंध में, हमारी राजव्यवस्था के संघीय संरचना पर GST व्यवस्था के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए। इस मुद्दे को हल करने के लिए विधेयक में प्रस्तावित प्रावधान क्या हैं?

Good and service tax is a destination based tax based on the principle of one-tax - one nation. It will remove all the other indirect taxes except few there by improving ease of doing business. Increasing competitiveness and attractive more investment.

However, it will affect the federal polity in the following way —

a) Loss of autonomy - to tax goods and other excise duty etc.

b) Loss of finance - in initial years because of transition.

c) Centre's role, will increase in deciding the rate of tax etc.

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d) Disbursal of the collected tax is also in the hands of GST council

all this will impact the financial autonomy of the states and will impact federal autonomy structure

Various provision to balance

a) Increased jurisdiction - state will allowed to tax services (until the centre's prerogative)

b) Increased tax based and compensation from centre will help to dilute the loss of finance

c) GST council - where every decision will be taken taken by 3/4th majority and states have 2/3rd of votes. so they will have greater say.

d) Revenue neutral rate - will also do away apprehension regarding loss of revenue

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So, GST will pave the path for co-operative federalism in real sense. Where both centre and state giving up some rights for the benefits of the people. It will bring more strength to federal structure by increased co-operation and co-ordination

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6. What is the rationale behind the changes in the budgetary process approved by the Union Cabinet recently? Do you think it is a step forward towards efficient governance and fiscal prudence?

हाल ही में केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा बजटीय प्रक्रिया में स्वीकृत परिवर्तनों का मूलाधार क्या है? आपके विचार से क्या यह कुशल शासन एवं राजकोषीय दूरदर्शिता/बुद्धिमत्ता की दिशा में उठाया गया कदम है?

Union government has changed budgetary process in following way to improve governance and move forward towards fiscal prudence —

a) Merging of Railway and General budget

b) Doing away with plan and non-plan expenditure

c) Shifting the date of presentation from 28 Feb to end of January.

Rationale Behind

a). It will help in doing away with political populism, building long term planning, remove the duplication of works, increased efficiency and effectiveness.

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b) It will help in fiscal prudence and state will have more autonomy and flexibility to spent the grants and loans. In current emerging economy relevance of plan and non plan is of no-use.

c) Forwarding date of budgeting will help in better planning, reduce the proble of march-rush, no need of vote-on account. Early disbursal of amount will help early starting of the work that will help in efficient and effective utilisation of funds.

However there are various challenges-

a) Transition process

b) Collection of data and processing it

c) Capacity of state is also doubtful.

d) It may decrease transparency of

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railways and there by accountability.

Nevertheless, progressive steps will definately help in efficient governance and fiscal prudence, given if the opportunity is harnessed by the stakeholders in a true sense.

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7. Critically examine the provisions of the recently introduced Citizenship Amendment Bill 2016. Are some provisions of the bill against India's secular principles?

हाल ही में प्रस्तुत नागरिकता संशोधन विधेयक 2016 के प्रावधानों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। क्या इस विधेयक के कुछ प्रावधान भारत के पंथनिरपेक्ष सिद्धांतों के विरुद्ध हैं?

Citizenship Amendment Bill 2016 was recently introduced in the parliament which gives the citizenship to persecuted minorities by way of naturalisation.

Provisions

a) It liberalises the provision regarding normalisation like 12 years to 7 year for persecuted minorities like Hindu, Christian, Jains from Pakistan and Bangladesh and Afganistan.

b) It also have the provision for rejection of citizenship if person indulged in some criminal activities of severe nature.

Pros.

a) It will help grant citizenship to

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to the refugees in the country and persecuted minorities.
There by providing them their basic rights and welfare of the people.

b) It will help reduce the number of refugees and better functioning of governance

Cons.

a) It may encourage people coming to India, therefore increased pressure on the resources

b) Some of the minorities are not included like Ahmadiya from Pakistan, Rohingyas of Myanmar and Tamils of srilanka.

c) Secular principle is also threatened by discriminating refugees on the basis of religion.

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what is needed a proper, robust, objective National refugee policy without any kind of discrimination, prejudice or stereotype with focus on national interests and protection of human rights.

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8. Whereas the legislature is empowered to regulate the ratification of international treaties in the United states, in India it is mostly the domain of the executive. Examine the rationale and benefits of these two approaches with examples.

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में विधायिका को अंतरराष्ट्रीय संधियों के अनुसमर्थन को विनियमित करने का अधिकार प्राप्त है, जबकि भारत में यह मुख्यतः कार्यपालिका का अधिकार क्षेत्र है। उदाहरणों सहित इन दोनों दृष्टिकोणों के औचित्य और लाभों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Article 51 of the constitution empowers the union government to ratify international treaties. And for implementation of such treaties union is responsible and can force the states to go with the direction.

This executive ratification of international treaties was based on the principles of parliamentary democracy and form of government.

- It helps in easy ratification of the treaties and easy implementation for ex. Paris climate change by India.
- Better foreign relations and power to move forward
- Increased accountability of executive

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However, it become difficult to address parliament, co-ordinate with the states therefore could hamper proper and adequate implementation of the treaties for. Teesta treaty, until and unless West Bengal is not on board, it is very difficult to enforce it.

On the other side, US follows the principle of presidential form of government with doctrine of checks and balances and separation of power.

a) It helps in better scrutiny of the treaties
b) smooth implementation because of consensus by senate (states)
c) It will help in doing away any harmfull impact on Nation.

However it tooks very long time to build consensus and some time they do not agree. For e.g. US never signed kyoto protocol and UNCLOS

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because of lack of consensus.

Therefore, here is deadlock and inconsistency in executive commitment and legislature approval undermining the nat foreign relations.

What is needed is ratification by executive with proper debate and deliberation in parliament with centre-state co-ordination, therefore doing away deadlock, increased flexibility and better foreign relationship.

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9. What are the reasons for the declining rate of child adoption in India? Discuss whether the amended Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 can address this issue.

भारत में बच्चों को गोद लेने की दर में गिरावट के कारण क्या हैं? चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या संशोधित किशोर न्याय (बच्चों की देखभाल एवं संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2015 इस समस्या का समाधान प्रस्तुत कर सकता है?

Declining rate of child Adoption in India -

a) Lack of institutional and legislative framework

b) Harassement by bureaucrats and investigation

c) Citizenship issue

d) Domestically, child adoption is yet to be developed as a social practice and various stigma is associated with it like impotency etc

e) No political will to encourage child adoption.

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JJ Act, 2015 can address it some way by creating various shelter houses, care to juvenile and protecting the rights of children.

What is needed a Child Adoption policy for seamless adoption and monitoring of being exploited for sex racket or human trafficking without harassment of parents.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill passed recently aims at striking a balance between education and India's economic reality. Critically analyze.

हाल ही में पारित बाल श्रम (निषेध एवं विनियमन) संशोधन विधेयक का लक्ष्य शिक्षा और भारत की आर्थिक वास्तविकता के बीच संतुलन स्थापित करना है। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Child Labour Amendment Bill was passed recently with provisions like

a) Complete ban for hazardous industries upto age of 18

b) Allowed to work in family enterprises for earning livelihood of family

c) Allowed to work in Audio-visual industry

d) Increased responsibility of employer for education and welfare

e) Can not made to work in school hour and leisure time.

f) strict punishment

So, it has been argued that it is striking a balance between education rights of children and economic reality of India i.e. Poverty, lack

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of livelihood etc.

It will encourage families to send school without disincentivising them of financial loss.

However, following are the major concern

a) Definition of family enterprises is not cleared

b) Exploitation of child in the name of family enterprises

c) Audio-visual enterprises have been found to be some of the most exploitative industry with sex racket, child trafficking

d) Informal economy – very difficult to enforce and monitor these provision

Instead of allowing in family enterprises government could have worked towards 'earn as you learn', vocational training, could allowed in formal employment of low intensity where child welfare is major concern and

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easy to monitor and enforce. Parliament could amend the bill include these provision and therefore protect the rights of children.

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11. Though the Maharashtra Protection of People from Social Boycott (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act of 2016 is an important step in the long-standing struggle against social exclusion, it is only the first step. Comment. Also discuss the challenges in implementation of the act.

यद्यपि महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा पारित "सामाजिक बहिष्कार से लोगों का संरक्षण (रोकथाम, निषेध और निवारण) अधिनियम, 2016" सामाजिक बहिष्कार के विरुद्ध लंबे समय से चल रहे संघर्ष की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है, किन्तु यह केवल पहला कदम ही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

social boycott based on parallel judicial branch of society have been the used discrimantory and for various orthodox measures like Honour ~~Inter-state m~~ Inter-caste marriage or some thefts etc. leading to social exclusion of individuals and families.

It this Maharasthra bill is very important and first step towards its prevention, prohibition and Redressal. as –

a) It will set-up legislative and institution set up for grievances and any mis-appropriate judgement.

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b) Court can work or take cases of social exclusion and could judge the appropriateness

c) It will act as a deterrence

d) Increase awareness about social exclusion among the people

e) It is first time that social exclusion have been recognised as the social menace by ~~part~~ legislatures

However, there are various challenges in implementation —

a) Low awareness and high regards for such social pronouncement

b) Stigma regarding boycotting or challenging their decision

c) Institutional capacity, training and human resources yet to be developed

d) Society is still not ready for such a progressive step.

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A good step in right direction for empowerment of marganilised section and fighting with social evils. ~~Fooks~~ Constitution itself prohibits double jeopardy, if any wrong is done than justice will take its course and any extra-judicial body can not determine the correctness of a curory.

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12. Though the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871 was annulled soon after independence, the communities designated as Denotified Tribes (DNT) and Nomadic Tribes (NT) remain amongst the most discriminated and disadvantaged groups in the country. Comment. Also discuss the steps taken by the government to improve their condition.

यद्यपि आपराधिक जनजाति अधिनियम, 1871 को स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद शीघ्र ही रद्द कर दिया गया था, किन्तु फिर भी डिनोटिफाइड (विमुक्त) जनजातियों (DNT) और खानाबदोश जनजातियों (NT) के रूप में निर्दिष्ट समुदाय देश में भेदभाव से सर्वाधिक पीड़ित और वंचित समूहों में से हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, उनकी दशा में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए।

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13. The idea of a Pay Commission is to revise the pay scales of the government staff. In light of the recommendations of the 7th Pay Commission examine the need for the introduction of performance linked pay for government employees as in the case of private sector. Also comment on the need for the introduction of pay parity among various services.

वेतन आयोग का विचार सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों को संशोधित करने के लिए है। सातवें वेतन आयोग की अनुशंसाओं के आलोक में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए निजी क्षेत्र की भाँति कार्य प्रदर्शन पर आधारित वेतन आरम्भ करने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, विभिन्न सेवाओं के बीच वेतन समानता को लागू करने की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

7th pay commission recommended rise of 23.8% of salary of public employees without any rise of quality standards.

Need of performance linked pay

a) Motivation for innovative and good performance

b) Reduced corruption because better pay will keep the desire fulfilling

c) Overall increase in efficiency and effectiveness of governance

d). Increased accountability

e) Bad elements could be sorted out

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f) weak one could be trained and skilled

- overall, it will improve the management of human resources and therefore better work environment and good governance.

However, it faces challenges like how to identify the performance criteria of evaluation, monitoring and enforcement challenges, could increase fiscal burden.

Therefore in subtle manner with proper scientific study this could be started on pilot basis at a upper level specially and then gradually spread.

Need of pay parity

In military it is necessary

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because of low tenure of service and other problem after retirement. and civil services it is not desirable because of post-retirement employment, long tenure of service and good pension.

Otherwise it could lead to fiscal drain on economy

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14. Even though India and Russia have enjoyed a close relationship over the years, it has not been immune to the changing power dynamics globally. Comment.

यद्यपि भारत और रूस के बीच वर्षों से घनिष्ठ संबंध रहा है, किन्तु यह संबंध वैश्विक रूप से बदलती शक्ति गतिकी के प्रभावों से प्रतिरक्षित नहीं रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India and Russia - relationship is one of the oldest and loyalist relationship, both co-operating and co-ordinating in every domain and sphere.

However, changing global dynamics have led to change in relationships like

a) Strategic Interests of India towards US, US is not biggest importer of Arms.

b) Declining status of Russia

c) Rising Russia-China partnership and friendships

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d) slowing down of Russia economy

e) India's Aspiration for global power and UNSC seat.

A) Foreign policy of a country is always driven by strategic and national interest. There could be little change in the relationship. But Russia is still a very important partner for India for energy security, BRICS, multipolar world, balancing US, co-ordinating with china and access to central Asia.

So, the perceived tilt is just because of diversification of interest of India and rising aspirations.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. The Indus Water Treaty has survived multiple wars and is often cited as a successful example of transboundary sharing of river waters. In this context, identify the key provisions of the treaty and examine the options that India can exercise to pursue its strategic interests vis-a-vis Pakistan.

सिंधु जल संधि कई युद्धों के बाद भी अक्षुण्ण रही है एवं इसे प्राय: नदी जल की सीमापार साझेदारी के सफल उदाहरण के रूप में उद्धृत किया जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, संधि के प्रमुख प्रावधानों की पहचान कीजिए एवं उन विकल्पों का परीक्षण कीजिए जिन्हें भारत द्वारा पाकिस्तान के विषय में अपने रणनीतिक हितसाधन के लिए व्यवहार में लाया जा सकता है।

Indus water treat sponsored by World Bank between India and Pakistan has the following provisions -

a) Right on eastern river of India of Ravi, Beas, satluj

b) Right on wester River of Pakistan Jhelm, Indus and chenab.

c) India could build specific amount of storage capacity on western River

d) Revised after bilateral consensus.

Given its objective nature and clear demarcation of rights IWT survived multiple wars and is one of the best example of

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transboundary sharing of water.

Various options for India, to pursue strategic interest -

a) Stop or reduce the flow of water

It will be completely wrong decision because, India will punish the people of Pakistan (Human Rights violation), Increased apprehension among neighbouring states, China card, global shame and economic loss.

b) Status quo - Better relations with Pakistan and global example of responsible power

c) Electricity generation and tourism on western river could be ~~given~~ harnessed in the form of run-of the river project just like

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China on Brahmaputra River.

secured and peaceful pakistan is India's strategic interest and for that India must take every step with more precaution and with its global implaration.

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16. The Iranian nuclear agreement presents an opportunity for moving towards a new security order in the Persian Gulf. Elaborate in the context of changing scenario in the region. What are the likely implications for India in this context?

ईरानी परमाणु समझौता, फारस की खाड़ी में एक नई सुरक्षा व्यवस्था की ओर बढ़ने का अवसर प्रस्तुत करता है। इस क्षेत्र के बदलते परिदृश्य के संदर्भ में इसे विस्तार से बताइए। इस संदर्भ में भारत के लिए संभावित निहितार्थ क्या हैं?

After removing sanction over Iran (after Nuclear Deal) persian gulf could be secured more better

a) It could help in diluting the rivalary between Iran and saudi Arabia (two major power)

b) Regional co-operation is increasing with Russia, China and India coming in Persian gulf

c) Increased capacity of Iran: to deal with terrorism group like ISIS and Al-Qaeda

d) Seizure of territory of Iraqi from ISIS is also good sign.

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e) Declining oil prices - could enforce gulf countries to work in coordination

However, there are challenges too like Yemen crisis, slowing economy, Saudi-Iran cold war, instability in Iraq and rise of terrorism

Implication for India

secured persian gulf has economic, strategic and political interest for India.

a) energy security
b) Access to central India
c) secured India ocean
d) Increased geopolitical status with cooperation with Iran (chabhar ports)

However India has to compete with China and other global powers. At the same time has to work for better security of the persian gulf via economic, political and military Aid.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Considering the diversity among Pacific Island Countries (PICs), India has a huge scope for building multi-sectoral cooperation tailored to the specific conditions in these islands. Discuss. Also examine the strategic importance of PICs for India.

प्रशांत महासागरीय द्वीपीय देशों (PICs) की विविधता को देखते हुए, इन द्वीपों की विशिष्ट परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप बहु-क्षेत्रीय सहयोग का निर्माण करने हेतु भारत के पास अपार संभावनाएं हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत के लिए PICs के रणनीतिक महत्व का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।

Pacific Island countries of micronesia, melanesia and polynesia represents huge diversity and expertise in different sectors. There are all kind of islands coral, volcanic, continental etc.

Scope of co-operations

a) Disaster management – Tsunami and earthquake recent newzealand Tsunami and Vantu earthquake

b) Bio-diversity conservation of corals and specific diversity

c) Trade and economy between them and India

d) Climate change and Rise of sea level

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

d) Exploration of resources like gas and oil

e) Deep sea exploration, fishing, shipping and navigation

f) Space cooperation. is very important for PICs because of their fragmented ness, small size and non-viability of other mechanis

g) Defence and security cooperation — Navy, Army joint exercise and capacity building could help in augment security (Piracy, maritime security)

Strategic importance

a) UNSC reform — very high number could help in UNSC reform via UNGA council

b) Indian diaspora — For ex. FIJI has "60% Indians

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c) Protecting sea lines of communication and choke points

d) Energy security

e) china card could also be diluted via PICs cooperation

f) making Asia-Pacific to Indo-pacific.

g) Act East and extended neighbourhood policy

For better coordination India have organised FIPIC (Forum for India and Pacific Island countries) summit in Jaipur. India has to go forward and a step forward to keep them in line or India's strategic interests

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Though BRICS is neither an economic union nor a political coalition, it creates space for India to move the contemporary international order towards alternative models of development and governance. Comment.

यद्यपि ब्रिक्स (BRICS) न तो एक आर्थिक संघ है और न ही राजनैतिक गठबंधन, तथापि यह समकालीन अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था को विकास और शासन के वैकल्पिक मॉडल की ओर अग्रसर करने हेतु भारत के लिए अवसर सृजित करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

BRICS as a concept of emerging economy with huge middle class is neither a political coalition nor a economic union like EU. But it has great relevance for providing alternative model of development and governance. because-

a) ~~the~~ Emerging market economies, increasing interest of developed world and huge market is forcing them to change the rome (recent IMF reforms is case in point)

b) Economic and military power

c) Geopolitical power with china and Russia as member of P-5 in UNSC

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d) Huge population of 40% of world

e) BRICS country have the potential to bridge the gap between developed and developing countries at various international fora like WTO.

d) India plays great role in WTO and Paris climate deal

e) China and Russia were at the forefront of Iran Nuclear deal.

However they are facing various challenges –

a) Declining economy of Russia, Brazil and China

b) India-China rivalry and increasing tilt of India towards US

c) Russia-Pakistan engagements, China-Pakistan engagements hurting the India's interests

d) New development Bank and AIIB

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still to be operationalised

until and unless these country remain strong and united there can not be a space to provide a alternative form of development and governance based on principles of democracy, participation, inclusion equity and equality.

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19. Since the end of Cold War, the focus and role of NAM have changed significantly. Discuss. Also analyse its relevance for India in the emerging geo-political order.

शीत युद्ध की समाप्ति के बाद से, गुटनिरपेक्ष आंदोलन (NAM) के फोकस एवं इसकी भूमिका में उल्लेखनीय परिवर्तन हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उभरती भू-राजनीतिक व्यवस्था में भारत के लिए इसकी प्रासंगिकता का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Recently, NAM summit was not attended by PM Modi, ~~the~~ or India the brainchild of NAM and all foreign policy of whom was revolved around NAM.

This ~~re~~ shows decreasing relevance of NAM. Actually this relevance started decreasing (as a third pole) just after ~~third~~ ~~world~~ ~~cold~~ cold war ended. It led to shift in focus and role of NAM.

a) Increasing economic, trade and investment talks and deliberation instead of political talks

b) Bilateral and regional sideway summits and conferences

c) New issues like climate change,

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issue of least-developing countries, extension of democracy etc are discussed

d) security threats like terrorism, piracy drugs and arms smuggling, organised crime is the new focus.

e) Technology coordination etc.

so, from a pure political platform it has become the platform for co-ordination and co-operation among third world countries.

Various reasons for this —

a) multilateral world

b) Increasing capacity of NAM's countries

c) Powers like India as part of it increase its global status

d) Increasing globalisation and inter-dependence.

However, it is facing challenges like consensus making, group formation,

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low economic capacity and poor administrative mechanism

Relevance for India

a) India is most powerful country in the NAM and could use this platform for national and global interests

b) UNSC reforms

c) Reforms in WTO and IMF

d) Increased trade and investment in NAM.

e) Consensus on CCIT and Climate change

So, NAM has a great relevance for India because of its size, its number and its capacity. NAM is emerging economies and will be new-pivot of the great game.

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20. Despite a consensus that a collective global effort is needed to alleviate the ongoing refugee crisis, efforts made so far have hardly yielded the desired results. Do you agree? Briefly highlight the socio-political impact of this crisis on destination countries. Also highlight the role that India can play in this situation.

वर्तमान शरणार्थी संकट को कम करने के लिए सामूहिक वैश्विक प्रयास की आवश्यकता के विषय पर आम सहमति के बाद भी, अब तक किए गए प्रयासों से वांछित परिणाम शायद ही मिले हैं। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? गंतव्य देशों पर इस संकट के सामाजिक-राजनीतिक प्रभाव को संक्षेप में रेखांकित कीजिए। इस परिस्थिति में भारत द्वारा निभायी जा सकने वाली भूमिका को भी उजागर कीजिए।

Present refugee crisis is aggravating day by day and has highest number of refugees after second world war. To address such a big menace global effort is needed.

It requires preventive, rehabilitative and ~~re-set~~ re-settlement measures to address root cause and prevent any adverse impact. For such mean global efforts is very necessary.

Various efforts like quota system, UN aid, UNHRC help etc have not yielded the result because, it is

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increasing day by day, aid and assistance is inadequate and destination are not willing to accomodate them

Socio-political impact on destination

a) Increased tension among the native regarding use of public money, unemployment and use of resources

b) ~~the~~ security threats increased

c) Politically not feasible because of global slowdown and declining economy could lead to loss of political power eventually.

d) ~~Son~~ However it can also help where work force is not upto mark like in Germany, therefore increased economic activity.

So, it can have both positive and negative impact on destination

Role that India could play

a) Experience and expertise sharing in resettlement and rehabilitation

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b) Financial support

c) Global consensus for preventive measures like Syria conflict

d) Regional co-operation for handling some of the refugees.

e) Pursuading destination states about temporary nature.

. Given the global status and aspiration for UNSC permanent seat India must help in this grave situation, which is moral, pragmatic and in national interest is feasible.